MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.
THREE GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED TO
Price's Patent Candle
COMPANY.
CANDLES ..... Gold Medal
TOILET SOAPS ..... Gold Medal
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LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND MANCHESTER.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

ADVICE
To the Millions who cannot digest Tea or Coffee, and who do not care for Cocoa.
TRY
BOUILLON FLEET
You will find it
THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
And, as Captain Cuttle said,
"When found make a note of."
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND GROCERS.

No. 7798.—VOL. L. *MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSTEIN TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. LAST TWELVE NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robinson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle unreserved, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
LAST TWO MATINEES of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, March 22, and following SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (fifth time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bram Stoker, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Pinero, Miss Pinero, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART. There will be two morning performances of The Dead Heart on Saturdays 15th and 19th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. (Last five nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner, Mr. H. Saker; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Evanson, B. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Toms, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Sophia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Couteur, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Mrs. GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD, Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Hodgson, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Acre, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 7. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 150th Performance! The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, Barnett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Gatti, Sims, and Pettitt.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 150th Time. Messrs. Frank Celeste, Manning, J. D. Beveridge, L. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Talfourd, H. Reeves-Smith, H. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, Jones, Hendrickson, Nordblom, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA. At 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. E. Thalbery, Cecil Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Hardaye, F. Good, F. Gilmore, Shore, Mitchell, Berry, Wenman, Mary Collette, Carson, Bellamy, Lovey, F. Weyman, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dacre, Geraldine, Townsend, Dunleath, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.
N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT and EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Barnet Rose, Fred Shepherd, George Daldeil, E. Maynne, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Lottie Venne, Mrs. Frank Hunter, and Mrs. Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the Libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Conyley, Rutherford, Swinbourne, Fulton, Bradley, Peters, Gay, Lewis, Cannage, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Gwynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11. No fees.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Messrs. Arthur Broughton, Milne, Arnold and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, C. Hendon, and Miss Marie Montgomery. Preceded at 7.20 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,709.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. H. Knight, Mr. E. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss G. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 7, by DURAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Cicely Nelson (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.30. MATINEE SATURDAY, March 22, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST NIGHTS.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, Lewis, Mrs. Selbey, E. Brunt, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Nathan, Marsh, C. Wilmsbiller, L. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, the celebrated comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Brownlow, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey, Medwin Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 5,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 250th performance of CAPTAIN JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. I. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quentin; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Roseyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.
Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, MISS DORRELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lily Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Rosalino; Mollie, Stanton, Marie, Thorgate, and Verge, and Signor De Vincent. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Great Lafayette, Emile Max, Marvello, Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, the Arabian Whirligigs, Sherman and Morissey, Mario Lloyd, George English, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.40 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 7.30. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mlle. Katti Lanner, Mlle. Bessie Wenzel, Mlles. Millie, Palladino and Bettina de Nortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—C. H. Mackintosh, the popular actor and vocalist; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Vestluro, the wonderful leg; the Beaufords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrel, the marvellous mimic; Sam Torr; Fred Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottaway and Pepper; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Eloquents; James Fawn, comic; the Kellenos Troupe; Sam Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the Yorkshire opera bouffe prima donna; Marion Graham; George Lewis, accordion.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE STRIKE AND THE CONGRESS.

THE attitude of England's representatives at the Berlin Labour Conference will, according to the correspondents, be one with which foreigners are already perhaps too familiar on her part—the attitude, namely, of self-righteousness, and of conscious superiority. "The attitude of the English will," we are told, "be purely one of observation, but if invited to place their views before the Conference they will also be able to explain the advanced state of British, &c., &c." Sir JOHN GORST, who, at any rate, is a man of the world, may be trusted, we hope, not to let England give herself airs in this way. To do so would hardly tend to increase the popularity of England abroad, nor under the circumstances of the moment would it be altogether in keeping with facts. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The success of labour legislation and organization is to be tested by the peace and contentment they secure. And at the present moment, England so far from being in a state of peace is in respect to the most important of its industries on the verge of a general war.

The gigantic coal strike, predicted in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 27th of February last, is one fact which should give any one pause before he begins boasting of England's wonderful success in labour organization. The treatment of this strike by the Conservative and Capitalist press is another fact well calculated to damp any excess of the patriotic bias on the part of English delegates or correspondents at Berlin. The attitude generally assumed by England towards the "authoritative" ideas which find favour on the Continent is one of unmitigated contempt. "See," we say, "how much better we manage these things by private initiative and individualist action." But the way in which the Tory press alternately praises and abuses the system of Trade Unions might well make intelligent foreigners somewhat sceptical as to the sincerity of our attachment to what we call English ideas. When the Trade Unions are doing nothing, the Tories are ready enough to applaud them. A chanticle of commonplaces in their praise is an annual in the *Times:* the Trade Unions form a useful stick wherewith to cudgel the Socialists. But when the time comes for the Unions to take action, the Tory press confuses the Unions and the Socialists in one comprehensive damnation, and reproduces every idea of Governmental repression which finds favour with Continental coercionists. The *Standard* this morning shakes its head over the colliers, and tells them they are "advocates of the doctrines of Socialism." The *Times* declares that their desire to share proportionately in the advanced price of coal is due to "folly, perversity, and short-sighted greed;" and that as for Trade Unionism, the English working man has under it "ceased to be a free agent." There is a hint of Coercion in this deliverance, recalling at once the defence given by Mr. BALFOUR for browbeating the Irish. The *Morning Post* takes the hint, and, after belabouring the miners in print, goes on to suggest belabouring of a more positive kind: the men have "no right," it says, to strike. The German Emperor spoke out straight enough to his miners not long ago, and threatened to shoot them down. But what was only if they began the game of violence. It was to the masters, not to the men, that he spoke of their having no right to postpone public interests to private greed.

What appears to be at the bottom of the opposition to the miners in this crisis is the memory of the Dock Strike. The strike is due, people say, not to any genuine movement in the labour market, but to the general unrest caused by the dockers. As a matter of fact, this is the very reverse of the truth. The demands of the men are based, in accordance with strict economic doctrine, on a rise in price. The advance in coal has been from 70 to 90 per cent.; the advance in wages has lagged behind at 30 per cent. That this state of things justifies the men in a *bonâ fide* demand for a further rise is proved by two things:—*first*, by the fact that many masters have conceded the terms; and *secondly*, by the fact that "in many colliery districts resolutions have been passed that if the masters will reduce the price of coal to the consumer the present demand for an advance by the men will be withdrawn." Essentially just in their demand, the men have been moderate in pressing it. They showed a spirit of compromise in substituting for a rise of 10 per cent. at once, a rise of 5 per cent. now and 5 per cent. in July. If the masters, at their meeting to-day, should agree to give the 5 per cent. now, leaving the further increase after July 1 an open question, we are not without hope that the men would agree also to that further compromise. But the ill-advised and intemperate line taken by the Capitalist press will, we fear, cause other tactics to prevail with the owners. What some of them say is this: "Let us have no surrender now, even if we have to yield hereafter; for by that time we shall have weakened or broken the Unions, and be free from all fear of strikes for eighteen months at least." The evil genius in the present struggle is thus not Mr. JOHN BURNS, who led the Dockers' Union to victory, but Mr. GEORGE LIVESEY, who "smashed" the gas-stokers.

IS THE DISCOUNT SYSTEM DOOMED?

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLISHING WORLD.

FOLLOWING up our interviews with the leading London booksellers, we now subjoin the opinions of some of the more important publishers. There can be no doubt as to the attitude of the trade generally on the subject. The regular discount booksellers are unanimous in their objection to any change. The publishers, while anxious to place the retail bookseller in a better position than that which he now occupies, are bound to confess Mr. Macmillan's scheme to be an impracticable one. They clearly see the advantages to themselves and to the booksellers of the change indicated but they are unable to suggest any means whereby it is to be brought about. In the face of the interviews already published, and of those which follow, it is safe to assume therefore that the question which stands at the head of this article will be answered by an unhesitating and universal "No."

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE AND SONS.

In answer to the usual question as to the practicability, or otherwise, of the scheme propounded by Mr. Macmillan, Colonel R. W. Routledge (of Messrs. Routledge and Sons) maintained that it could not by any possibility be carried out. "The difficulties are insuperable," said he, "as the trade is at present constituted; and there would have to be a revolution before anything of the kind could be done. All the same, I should be exceedingly pleased if some solution of the problem could be arrived at, and the bookseller put in a position which would enable him to charge the full published price for his books. The competition has been so keen of late years that here in London we now have only two or three booksellers where we had half a dozen some years ago."

"What makes you think Mr. Macmillan's scheme impracticable, Colonel Routledge?"—"It would never work, for the simple reason that you could not possibly get your booksellers to combine. Somebody would refuse to join the Union, or would break the rules after joining it, and then, in a moment, you would have the whole difficulty over again."

"There is one point of a different kind, however, to which I should like to draw attention," continued Colonel Routledge. "I am a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, and in that Chamber we have a section devoted to what is called the Printers and Allied Trades. This section includes publishers, stationers, bookbinders, type-founders, —in fact everybody connected with the printing trade. Now, one of the objects of the Chamber is to give its members opportunities for consulting among themselves on all questions affecting the interests of the section to which they may belong. The booksellers had a dinner for this purpose a week ago, if you remember; but two hundred and fifty men cannot fully discuss a question of this magnitude, especially after dinner. The proper plan would be for some of these retail booksellers to join the London Chamber of Commerce, the subscription to which is only a guinea, and then they would have ample opportunity to discuss this or any other question connected with the trade, at such time as they might choose. All that would be necessary would be to make an application to the Council, who, if they thought the question a fit one for discussion, would at once call a meeting of the trade, at which it might be fully threshed out and settled."

Messrs. Routledge and Sons, it should be remembered, publish both copyright and non-copyright works. In the case of the latter the competition is so keen that the publisher is driven to offer the discount bookseller special terms in order that his stock may not be left on his hands. And as the copyright of a particular book expires, the publisher has to prepare the cheapest possible edition, which edition the bookseller naturally wants on the best possible terms; and if the cannot get these terms from one house, they are offered him by another. If, for example, the copyright in "Westward Ho!" had really run out, Messrs. Macmillan's cheap edition would no longer have it all its own way. That discount bookseller would no longer offer 4½*d.* for a copy in order that he might sell it again at sixpence. "Not that a better book than Macmillan's could possibly be produced," as Colonel Routledge remarked; but because there would be competing editions, and if the public

OUR KITH AND KIN.

THE COLONIES AT BERLIN.

There is one point about the Labour Conference at Berlin which has escaped notice. Why should not the colonies be represented? From this point of view the appointment of Baron De Worms, which was rumoured in place of that of Sir John Gorst, bad as it would have been in itself would at least have sent a Colonial Under-Secretary to the Conference. The colonies themselves would probably resent representation by any Downing-street official, and some of them, perhaps, would chafe a little at the Imperial flavour of England undertaking such work on their behalf at all. But they cannot send representatives themselves, and it is a pity that the "workman's paradise" should have no voice at the Labour Congress.

A GREAT MAORI CHIEF.

Rewi, the last survivor of the great fighting chiefs of New Zealand, has had an interview at Auckland with Lords Onslow and Carrington; so it may be presumed that the hatchet is now finally buried. Rewi's defence of Orakau, when besieged by the British troops under General Sir Duncan Cameron, is probably the most brilliant achievement on the native side during the many Maori wars.

THE FUTURE OF QUEENSLAND.

The Separatists (to use the ugly word of the Unionists) in Queensland have changed their demands. Hitherto their agitation has been in favour of separating North Queensland from the southern portion of the colony. It is now proposed to create two new colonies, comprising the northern and the central territories, with their capitals at Rockhampton and Cardwell or Townsville respectively. This is in accord with the prophecy of Sir Henry Parkes—made some time before his "new departure" in regard to federation—that before Australia was united it would contain double the number of separate States. It is to be remembered, moreover, that when Queensland separated from New South Wales the Crown specially reserved the power of "subdividing still further the territory now erected into the colony of Queensland by detaching from it such northern portions as may hereafter be found fit to be erected into separate colonies."

ANOTHER MADAME MELBA?

If we are to believe the musical critics of Melbourne, Australia is sending us another Mdme. Melba. The lady's name is Miss Helen Rowe, and she is a contralto of exceptional richness. Before sailing for the old country her brother and sister artistes organized a concert in her honour, at which the élite of Melbourne were present. Before making her début in England Miss Rowe intends undergoing a course of study.

FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA: SIR JOHN BRAY'S SCHEME.

The Australian Natives Association has met in Melbourne and promulgated its views on the subject of Federation. The resolutions drawn up by Sir John Bray, the president, and passed unanimously, surprised every one by their moderation. They recommend the establishment of a Federal Parliament, consisting of two Houses (surely one would be sufficient for all purposes), the one being elected by the Parliaments and the other by the people of the colonies. To this Parliament extensive powers are to be entrusted, but none—and it is in this respect that the association has belied its critics—that need necessarily conflict with the Imperial connection.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL?

It would seem as if the real effort towards Federation made at the Melbourne Conference had killed the abortive one represented by the Federal Council. No meeting of the Council—it has just been decided—will be held this year. This is not necessarily its death doom, for under its constitution only one meeting need be held in two years. But before the Council meets again the new movement is likely to have had definite results.

FEDERATION IN CANADA

The Dominion Senate has listened without much interest to a rather unworkable-sounding scheme by Mr. Boulton, who declared that the time had arrived for according to Canada a measure of representation in the Imperial Parliament, and proposed that the Government of each Canadian province should appoint a representative to hold a seat in the Imperial House of Commons, with the right of voting only upon questions affecting Canadian independence or create an irksome bond. It would assure to her a greater measure of independence than she enjoyed at present, and would give the Dominion the means of expressing the public opinion of her citizens in the Imperial House of Commons upon Canadian interests. Direct hostility to the idea was represented by Mr. Scott, who held that reciprocal trade arrangements with the United States would be better for Canada's material welfare than Imperial Federation. Mr. Abbott, the leader of the Senate, pronounced Mr. Boulton's proposal to be not only impracticable but unconstitutional, and at his suggestion the motion was withdrawn.

RIFLES AND RUM.

The questions of arms and liquors are, it is to be feared, faring badly at the Brussels Conference. They will, it is said, be reopened before the Conference brings its discussions to an end; but other matters are at present taking precedence of them. Sir John Kirk and Sir Arthur Havelock were in England last week.

could not get the one they would buy the other; while the bookseller would naturally push that which paid him best.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

Leaving Colonel Routledge, our representative visited the historic house of Longmans, in Paternoster-row, where Mr. Charles Longman at once expressed himself ready to afford the public all the information he could on the subject. The following chat then took place :—

"Do you think Mr. Macmillan's scheme is a practicable one?"—"I am afraid not. I am very sorry that this should be the case, for we should have been very glad to have given Mr. Macmillan our support. But, frankly, I cannot see how it would work."

"May I ask for what reason?"—"For this main reason. No matter what arrangement might be come to, booksellers would be found ready to give some discount to the public, even if their profits were limited to twopence in the shilling. These booksellers, gaining a larger sale thereby, would then bring pressure to bear upon the publishers for better terms, and we should have the whole difficulty over again."

"You do not believe in the possibility of combination?"—"It is impossible. A Booksellers' and Publishers' Union was started many years ago, with Mr. Macmillan's object in view. The publishers rigidly 'boycotted' those booksellers who undersold; but the lawfulness of their action was much questioned, and an informal Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole circumstances. Mr. Grote, the historian, was a member of this Commission, and so was Lord Campbell, the judge. My father stated the case on behalf of the Union, and both sides were heard fully on the matter. The upshot of Lord Campbell's judgment was that the Union was an illegal conspiracy, and that a publisher had no right to refuse to sell to any man in the trade, or to dictate the prices at which his wares should be retailed. Short of a combination like this, which has been pronounced illegal, I fail to see how Mr. Macmillan's scheme would work."

"Still, I suppose I may take it, Mr. Longman, that you are in favour of some such change as that which is proposed?"—"Decidedly. We are in no sense hostile to Mr. Macmillan, and I only wish I could think that his scheme would have the effect desired. An improvement in the condition of the retail bookseller means an improvement in the trade, and an improvement in the trade directly benefits both publisher and author. In a word, it is of paramount importance to the producers of books that the retail bookseller should be able to keep a representative selection of published works in stock; and this, under the present system, he is not able to do."

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON.

"Yes, that is what we want," said Messrs. Hodder and. Stoughton, upon whom our representative next called. "A man enters a bookseller's shop and asks for a certain book. If it is in stock, he purchases it at once, and goes away satisfied. But if, on the other hand, the bookseller has to send to London for it, it is ten to one that the would-be purchaser never buys the book at all."

"But would Mr. Macmillan's scheme improve matters in this respect?"—"It might, if it were universally adopted; but we cannot see how it is to be carried out. You cannot get the booksellers to combine—the interviews you published the other day show that the London booksellers are for the most part opposed to any change—and without combination on their part, any action which the publishers might take would be futile. No; so far from hoping that discount will be abolished altogether, we confidently expect to see it rise to fourpence in the shilling before long. We should very much like to see a change—if only on books published at less than five shillings—and would do all in our power to help Mr. Macmillan in the matter. But we could not enter into any arrangement while other publishers remained outside. All the publishers must combine, and their action will be without effect unless they can ensure the hearty co-operation of the leading London and provincial booksellers."

"There are two classes of publishers," remarked Mr. Hodder, "just as there are two classes of booksellers. There are a few first-class firms who publish nothing but copyright works, and there are other firms who publish little besides reprints and translations. There are booksellers who deal chiefly in the former, and there are booksellers who confine their attention mainly to the latter. For ourselves we publish two kinds of books, and these have to be dealt with in different ways. Books on theology are bought because it is essential to the interest of the buyer that he should possess them; children's books, on the other hand, are bought on account of an attractive cover or a catching title. You must give the retail bookseller exceptional terms if you want him to undertake the sale of the latter. Under Mr. Macmillan's scheme such differentiation would not be possible; and much as we desire a change, we are bound to say that we do not believe that it would work."

MR. FISHER UNWIN.

It is the same story everywhere. "The difficulties are insurmountable," said Mr. Fisher Unwin. "I sincerely wish it were otherwise. I should like to see a state of things brought about which would render it possible for the retail bookseller to keep some of our volumes on his shelves for a twelve-month or more. We spend large sums of money in advertising in the public press, we send out innumerable copies for review; but these things avail us little when our books are not kept in stock. That, under the present 'cutting' system, is practically impossible."

"Do you anticipate a change of any kind?"—"I suppose there will be some change before long. There will probably be a reaction in favour of limited editions. These will be offered to the trade at a discount, and will be sold to the public at net prices. The German system is excellent in its way, but it would not be possible to introduce it into this country."

THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

With a view to finding out the nature of the German system referred to by Mr. Fisher Unwin, our representative waited upon Mr. Duffing, of the firm of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trübner, Trench, and Co., who kindly pointed out its leading features.

"In Germany we have a Publishers' Union and a powerful combination of the retail booksellers. All books are sold to the public at the prices fixed by the Union, and no discount is given, except in the case of schools, free libraries, and certain Government offices. The members of the Publishers' Union (*Börsenverein*) undertake immediately to close the account of any retail bookseller who ventures to give discount forbidden by the Union. At first, of course, attempts were made by certain firms to break through the rules laid down for their guidance; but the Union triumphed in every case, and the booksellers have now discovered that it is to their interest to belong to it."

"And you send out books on approval, do you not?"—"Yes; but that system would never work in England. The German Directory of Booksellers indicates those traders who are willing to receive books on inspection and approval. That does very well for books bound in paper covers: bound books are often spoilt by being sent around. The publisher knows what his *clientèle* requires. To the bookseller in a university town he sends scientific and classical works; and to the man who carries on business in an industrial town books of a more or less technical character. Accounts are settled every year: for the most part at the Easter fair at Leipsic. The books sold are then paid for; others are returned, while some may be kept on approbation for a second year. In Germany (concluded Mr. Duffing) only educated young men are employed as booksellers' assistants; for the German bookseller is no mere purveyor of printed sheets: he is also, in a greater or less degree, a literary and philosophic guide."

"STANLEY'S WAY."

The following song has just been written for music, by Mr. Gerald Massey. It is intended to be sung as a four-part song by a considerable number of voices :—

He strode o'er Streams and Mountains,
To free the leagured band;
He stood by Nile's far fountains,
Lord of the Old Dark Land!
Where Death the forest haunted,
And never dawned the Day;
He pierced the gloom undaunted,
For that was Stanley's Way.

We watched him disappearing;
The mist was in our eyes;
And hearts half fainted, fearing
He sank no more to rise.

But onward still breast-onward,
Lit by the inward ray,
He clove his passage sunward,
For that was Stanley's Way.

We offer Henry Stanley
The best we have to give.
Manliest among the manly,
Long may his spirit live!
And when our need is sorest
Let us take heart and say
We too will cleave *our* forest
For that was Stanley's Way.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The publication of Lord Randolph Churchill's memorandum on the Parnell Commission will only confirm what we said the other day about his lack of nerve in the matter. Except in his forecast of what the procedure of the tribunal would be, the document shows much good sense and foresight; but it ought to have been spoken in the House of Commons, not sent to the Cabinet's waste-paper basket. By its publication now Lord Randolph gains, it is true, the barren advantage of being able to say "I told you so." But by its non-publication before, he lost his reputation for the full courage of his opinions. In his letter to the *Morning Post* to-day he throws back the charge of "disloyalty to the Unionist party" on "those who, in spite of every warning, persisted in proposing to and forcing upon Parliament the unfortunate measure in question, which, by its history and its results, has most obviously dealt a heavy blow at the cause and party of the Union." But at this rate some blame must also attach, on Lord Randolph's own showing, to one who foresaw what was coming, but forbore from the constitutional course of giving the benefit of his prescience to the House of Commons.

In one respect, it is only fair to the Government to add. Lord Randolph's forecast of the results of the Commission was mistaken. Either, he said, the charges of the *Times* would be disproved; or "a criminal prosecution would seem to be imperative." Lord Carnarvon's forecast, we may add, was to the same effect. Speaking in the House of Lords on August 10, 1888, he said :—

If the parties accused are innocent, it is contrary to all justice that charges should hang over their heads one day longer than is necessary. But, on the other hand, if they are guilty, it is to the public interest to declare that guilt in the plainest words, and that no delay should be taken as to the further steps which must of necessity follow.

Lord Carnarvon and Lord Randolph were both wrong. They did not foresee the extent to which Ministers would go in defiance of "all justice," and, we may add, of all logic, in being "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike."

The appearance of M. de Freycinet at the head of a French Cabinet is equivalent, it is said, to setting the political barometer at "variable." The remark is certainly borne out by his previous experiences as Premier, which have been frequent, but short, as the following table shows :—

M. DE FREYCINET'S PREMIERSHIPS.

1.	December, 1879—September, 1880	9 months.
2.	January, 1882—July, 1882	6 ,,
3.	January, 1836—December, 1886	11 ,,
4.	March, 1890.	

So far as one can see, there is no reason to expect (except that the unexpected generally happens) that M. de Freycinet's fourth premiership will be longer than its predecessors, the average duration of which has been about nine months. His present Cabinet is (as French Cabinets go) a strong one (containing four ex-Premiers), but inasmuch as its strong men will pull in different directions, its very strength will be its weakness.

Mr. Haldane has taken a prominent part lately in opposing State regulation of the hours of labour, but he does not seem to object to State interference between employer and employed in other matters. Among the numerous bills awaiting the attention of the House of Commons is a bill to amend the law relating to the payment of the wages of farm servants in Scotland. The essential clause of this measure is as follows :—"The wages of a farm servant under a contract of hiring shall be made payable, and shall be actually paid, in money." This is a course only in extension of the Truck Acts; but why should Mr. Haldane back such a bill? Evidently Mr. Haldane thinks that the Scotch variety of the sacred creature, the adult male, is so incapable that he cannot be trusted to make his own terms with regard to the form in which he receives his wages. But, if so, is it not clearly inconsistent to allege that the labourer is perfectly competent to make his own terms with regard to his hours of labour?

Every believer in giving to the hard-worked masses of the London poor the chance of some degree of education and mental culture will hail with delight the splendid success of the free library movement in Clerkenwell. The foundation stone of the new free library building was laid on Saturday; but temporary premises have been in full work for over a year. It is very gratifying to know that the demands made by book-borrowers have made the institution so rapidly outgrow the accommodation; but it is even more gratifying to learn that the borrowers are very largely of that class which above all needs to be reached by such a movement—the poorer class of artisans and labourers. Clerkenwell is one of the most congested spots in England, and one might search over all London further east without finding worse conditions of living than prevail in the area between King's-cross and Aldersgate. So much the more reason for welcoming such a movement, and for hailing its so speedy success.

A correspondent from Hastings writes :—"Philistinism (Conservative Philistinism, be it noted!) with a smirk of complacency is ruining this once beautiful and most historic old town. The Hastings folks allow themselves to be led as sheep to the slaughter. Will not public opinion stop a ruffianism disgraceful not only to all concerned, but to our boasted civilization? The venerable West Hill, with its crumbling castle ruins and heart-stirring associations, has been handed over by the town council (may the name of each member go down with opprobrium to remotest generations!) to a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of making a public lift—in other words, the most sacred spot of English soil has been sacrificed to vulgar ambitions and love of greed. Nor is this all. In order to complete the work of destruction roads have been excavated, paths are being cut, trees planted elsewhere—in fine, our Town Council are running amuck against the beautiful, and not a finger is lifted to stay them! Is it any wonder that in this benighted, self-sufficient, degenerate town, the proposal to establish a Free Library here last week was negatived by three to one?"

The London Council is quite right in spending a great deal of time and thought before deciding about the Blackwall Tunnel. As between a ferry and a tunnel there is no absolute advantage, but only a choice of which offers the lesser amount of disadvantage: grave difficulties attaching to both sides. The cases against both seem to be—

FERRY.	TUNNEL.
Inadequacy to meet the necessary traffic; Special liability of the Blackwall river reach to heavy fogs;	The enormous cost and the uncertainty of its limits.
And, most important of all, the danger arising from the crowded state of the river at this point, where the docks abut upon the river, and there is a continual throng of merchant vessels passing.	The difficulty of the sub-aqueous strata. The probably great length of time that will elapse before it can be completed. The marshy nature of its proposed outlet on the Greenwich side.

And as this matter, with such a balance of disadvantages, involves an expenditure that will certainly be a million and a half, and may reach three millions, the need for very careful consideration is obvious—at any rate to the ratepayer.

WHICH ARE BROWNING'S BEST POEMS?

A NEW "PALL MALL" PLÉBISCITE.

MR. EDWARD H. BLAKENEY writes to us as follows from Trinity College, Cambridge, with reference to the forthcoming shilling volume of Selections from Browning :—

Might not the *Pall Mall Gazette*, always hitherto on the side of those who desire to advance Browning's fame and power of doing good, start a competition as to what poems might be selected for the book? Each competitor might send the list of his choice, and then the average consensus of opinion made known as to what should constitute the contents of the new volume. This plan would, I venture to believe, be useful. Perhaps some of your readers will be interested to learn that a Browning Society has fairly been started here in Cambridge during this last term. Dr. Furnivall wrote to me, and suggested this; and now the members, earnest though few, meet regularly once a week to read and talk over the poems of Robert Browning. I have little doubt much good will be the result of it; nothing, to my mind, being better calculated to rouse generous enthusiasm for truth and nobility of feeling, as well as to check the heartless *nil admirari* spirit abroad everywhere, than a knowledge of this poet's noble verse.

We shall have much pleasure in carrying out our correspondent's suggestion, so far as it rests with us. We beg therefore to announce, as the subject of a new *Pall Mall* Plébiscite,

The Fifty Shorter Poems of Browning best suited for inclusion in the Shilling Volume of Selections.

Answers—written on one side of the paper, and authenticated with the writer's name and address—should be sent to 2, Northumberland-street, W.C., before April 1, 1890. The result of the plébiscite will be announced as soon as possible after that date. The poems selected must be complete in themselves, and not extracts from longer poems. The general principles to be borne in mind in making the selection are (1) that the volume is intended rather for "the people" than for the Browning Society, and (2) that as far as possible it should represent all the special characteristics of the poet's genius and teaching. A set of the latest edition of Browning's Poems will be given to the competitor whose list agrees most nearly with the list compiled from the votes of all the competitors. In the case of a tie between two or more competitors the form of award will be altered.

NEW BOOKS.

DR. EDERSHEIM'S "MESSIAH."

"Jesus the Messiah." By Alfred Edersheim, D.D. (Longmans.) This is an abridged edition of the late Dr. Edersheim's well-known work, "The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," and will be welcomed by many to whom the larger book is necessarily inaccessible. Dr. Edersheim is perhaps less picturesque in his general treatment of the subject than Dr. Farrar, but his intimate knowledge of Jewish customs and habits of thought—he was himself a Jew—and his wealth of detail render the work of special value. Into disputed questions respecting the authenticity or authorship of the Gospels Dr. Edersheim does not enter. He takes the narratives as he finds them, and, adding a wealth of local colouring, invests them with a fresh interest. Dr. Edersheim had some time before his death considered the expediency of publishing such an edition, and the abridgment has been carefully done and, as far as possible, upon the lines he would have desired. Dr. Sanday, who has had the general supervision of the work, contributes a preface.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

Two of Murray's handbooks have just made their reappearance—a second edition of the "Handbook for England and Wales," and the third edition of Sir R. Lambert Playfair's excellent "Handbook to the Mediterranean," that *vade mecum* of all yachtsmen and tourists by sea. It is a pity that it should appear rather too late in the season for the myriad winter travellers who are now scattered along the sunny shores about which Sir R. L. Playfair gives them so much useful information. This edition seems to be well brought down to date. Its maps are profuse, and, according to the system recently adopted by Mr. Murray, probably with a prudent view to avoiding too frequent editions, all the useful travelling information as to hotels, consuls, doctors, and so on, is relegated to the index. This index, by the way, seems to require some revision. "Pepys, 29," is slightly puzzling, and leads to nothing. This handbook has now been divided into two convenient volumes.

The "Handbook for England and Wales, Alphabetically Arranged," is said to be "for the use of travellers," but it may be safely said that few travellers will care to use a guide-book whose peculiar arrangement gives them Berwick side by side with Bettws-y-Coed, and Reading following on the heels of Ramsgate; moreover, of what possible use is a guide-book which possesses but one map, even if that one is "coloured." It must be a consciousness of these facts which makes the editor offer it as an alternative as a "book of reference;" but although it contains a great deal of information about interesting places, it is scarcely complete enough for this purpose. It has one negative virtue on which it may be cordially, even enthusiastically, congratulated, and that is the absence of the odious mass of advertisements, some fifty pages at the end of each volume, which hitherto have disfigured Murray's handbooks. Let us hope that this indicates a new and commendable departure.

"SIR CHARLES DANVERS."

"Sir Charles Danvers," by the author of "The Danvers Jewels." In two vols. (Bentley.) Painfully aware of his eligibility in the eyes of designing matrons, and sincerely desirous of being loved and married on his own merits by some girl whose character he could respect, Sir Charles Danvers hesitated. The novel opens in the midst of his delays as he first meets her with whom he may one day realize his dreams. Unfortunately, however, his former endeavours to know something of the girls he had met, and for whom his aunt, Lady Mary, had in turn designed his hand, had given him the reputation of a flirt; and Ruth Deyncourt was warned that any marked attention from him must not be interpreted in the usual manner. In this matter Ruth was a ready pupil: she fancied that she understood him, that she could measure accurately the amount of amusement which her cleverness afforded him, and could say unto her wandering fancies, "thus far shalt thou go and no further." Conscious, however, that to resist falling in love with Charles was after all only a negative virtue, and eager in the monotony of her existence for some opportunity of self-sacrifice, she engages herself to Dare, out of pity for his poverty, and with the definite intention of rebuilding the cottages on his estate. The action was perhaps prosaic, and it was certainly mistaken, but it was at least honest and independent. After that determination the novel becomes mildly exciting, especially when the plot is complicated by the reappearance of Ruth's disreputable brother. We will not, however, speak of these things, or of Ruth's outspoken and excusable condemnation of Charles's general behaviour to young women. Suffice it to say that Dare does not turn out to be as respectable as he was supposed to be, though the final result of his misfortunes is to make him for once forget himself in the interests of the woman whom his childlike nature had really adored; and that circumstances required of Charles a great act of self-sacrifice for which his intercourse with Ruth had prepared him, and after which he attained finally unto his well-merited happiness. It will be seen that "Sir Charles Danvers" is a pleasant novel of no extraordinary kind, but thoroughly readable and for the most part pleasantly written. The author, too, has confined herself to two volumes, but, alas! her style is not always simple. When "an obsequious yellow cat, which had a leaning towards the aristocracy," interrupted the heroine in her sketching, she "stopped a moment, bored but courteous, to return its well-meant attention by friction behind the ears."

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 8s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

LONDON THE PICTURESQUE.

A TALK WITH MR. HERBERT MARSHALL ON THE SCENERY OF LONDON.

"THE man must have a rare recipe for melancholy who can be dull in Fleet-street. I am naturally inclined to hypochondria, but in London it vanishes, like all other ills. Often, when I have felt a weariness or distaste at home, have I rushed out into her crowded Strand and fed my humour, till tears wetted my cheek for unutterable sympathies with the multitudinous moving picture, which she never fails to present at all hours, like the scenes of a shifting pantomime. The very deformities of London, which give distaste to others, from habit, do not displease me. . . . Nursed amid her noise, her crowds, her beloved smoke, what have I been doing all my life, if I have not lent out my heart with usury to such scenes?" So says Charles Lamb in one of the most beautiful of his essays. It is something in this loving spirit that Mr. Herbert Marshall has approached the task which he set himself twenty years ago of depicting London in all its moods, seeing sermons in stones and the picturesque in everything. For six or seven months he has been hard at work on the hundred little water-colours which hang on the walls of the Fine Art Society's rooms in New Bond-street, and in these the true Londoner—who, like Lamb, appreciates our great capital in each of its many aspects—will gaze with delight. Here you have London at a hundred different points, and in a hundred different humours. From Chelsea Church to Limehouse Reach, Mr. Marshall has roamed among the Highways and Byways. Now you find him catching the rosy flush of the early morning from one of the great bridges. The flush is fleeting, for the smoke of ten thousand chimneys soon obscures the sky, so the artist in search of the picturesque must transfer these shifting moods of morning almost with the rapidity of a camera. The Strand, Fleet-street, the Temple, Piccadilly, Parliament-street, Westminster, St. Martin's-lane, St. James's Park, Holborn, the Abbey, Whitehall and the Tower, Chepside, and many other views of London are shown. So much for the Highways. As for the Byways, Mr. Marshall says he has found them even more picturesque than the Highways; and among the Byways are included the oozing, quaking mud-flats of the Thames at low water, the rotting old piers, and the frowning, rat-haunted wharves and the towering warehouses which line the reaches of the river.

"In the course of an extremely interesting conversation which I had with Mr. Marshall," writes our representative, "I very soon saw that I was talking to a man who loved his London dearly, and who knew every nook and corner of it by heart." "So well," said Mr. Marshall, "that I can be almost certain what sort of a light I shall get at a certain place at a certain hour of the day. I painted all the water-colours in seven months. I began work in June, but the hot lights did not suit my fancy, and only a few of the pictures show London in summer. No, I find London most picturesque in autumn and winter. In the summer, for instance, the parks are parched with the heat, and the skies are full of garbage. Give me the soft tints of autumn, and the mists of winter which clothe even our monstrosities with beautiful and mysterious greys and blues. I know no effect more beautiful than the aspect of London at daybreak on a winter morning seen from one of the bridges which cross the Thames. The view from Waterloo-bridge, looking eastwards, with the great dome of St. Paul's rising black against the sky, the smoke of a thousand fires just beginning to resolve itself into cloud forms, and the gradual awakening of the great city, never fails to delight me. To get Wordsworth's effects which he described from Westminster Bridge, the full beauty of a London morning:—

> Silent, bare,
> Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
> Open unto the fields and to the sky;
> All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

"But then you must take summer, and the summer, as I have said, I have not dealt with in my new series. I have often noted the gradual changes which take place in the atmosphere in the course of a winter's day in London. Early in the morning you have the amber and brown, lighting up slowly with the extension of the flames of light, with here and there a fleck of blue; about nine it begins to dull, clearing off again in a couple of hours, and then, if the day be fine, you have a burst of sun. Perhaps the most beautiful effect one notices in London is produced by the sun gilding the wet pavements and the liquid mud. Then comes the afternoon with the rosy after-tints in the western sky when the sun has gone down. Look from the Strand westward over Pall-mall, when the sun is setting on a fine winter's afternoon, and note the glorious red of the sky, until it dies into the sombre dusk. In rain, and snow, and fog I have watched these wonderful effects, which are as fleeting as a shadow, and they never fail to stir the emotions. When I am painting in the London streets, and watch the crowds in the City with faces downward bent only on their dividends, I have often thought that Babylon to them is but a dreary prison of bricks and mortar, a huge mass of soot-grimed stones, a hive of cells in which they moil and toil, with patent reflectors for their only sunbeams. To these highways and byways of London are to them but streets and alleys. In the splendid roll of the traffic, and the roar of the great human tide as it sweeps by, they see, I fear, but the outward signs of the moil and toil by which they live.

"There is, I can assure you, no need to leave London to find the picturesque. My friends sometimes say, 'Oh! leave your London and come to me in the country, where I can introduce you to some lovely scenery!' Yes, the conventionally lovely. It is not difficult to find it. I am always enthusiastic about the beauty of London as seen from its bridges, which is derived from the great sweep of the Embankment, with the dome of St. Paul's always dominating the horizon, and the broken lines of the wharves and warehouses on the other side, the church spires which rise up into the sky. But you will find the picturesque elsewhere than on the bridges. If you leave them, and, going eastwards, come down to the water's edge at low tide and look upwards at the lofty walls of the warehouses towering up aloft, and the mast-like posts to which the barges are moored, rising straight out of the oozy river bed, gaunt, rugged, and dripping with mud and water—all these appeal strongly to the artistic temperament. You may take any of the wharves and piers, and you will find them full of picturesqueness. Then the Thames barges are as picturesque as any craft that sails the water: stately, and full of dignity, they glide by you in silence, not careening to this side or that, though the seas wash right over them. I have met them right out in the North Sea, and they are as stately and as steady as ever. With a few exceptions I have painted these hundred pictures standing—that is, I have taken out my little paint-box, which is half as large again as a piece of note-paper. The box opens, and in the one half which opens at right angles is my paper pad upon which I work, and in the other are my colours. Whether I was on Waterloo Bridge, with the crowd hurrying by, or in Fleet-street, at the full tide of day, I have stood and disregarded the crowd. I have tried sketching from windows, I have used hansoms, and I have used four-wheelers. None of them answers completely. The view from the window is not the view which people know. The hansom is too small, the four-wheeler is short of light; so you see the last chance is to take the bold line, and face the street Arab. If a crowd gathered, I have packed up my things and taken flight, but that has happened only once or twice." Mr. Marshall has indeed peopled his Highways and Byways, but the tide of humanity in all its humours he leaves to others.

A FRESH DOLLINGER QUESTION.

There has been a fierce polemical struggle in the city of Bamberg, Dr. von Döllinger's birthplace, over the question whether a memorial tablet should be placed by the municipal council upon the house in which the great scholar was born. The burgomaster and his colleagues got into some trouble with the Bamberg Ultramontanes for having sent a wreath to be placed upon Döllinger's coffin. The excitement had quieted down, when it suddenly broke forth again and raged more vehemently than ever, because the Freisinnige members of the municipal council proposed that the "Döllinger House" in the Holz-Markt, which is now city property, should be distinguished by a tablet. The Ultramontanists opposed its proposition as an insult to the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. As the feeble National-Liberals, who hold the balance on the council between the Ultramontanists and the Freisinnige, voted with the former, the proposal was defeated. Meanwhile, an ingenious South-German democrat, who lives near the Döllinger House, has determined that Bamberg's most eminent son shall not be without his memorial. He has fixed a tablet outside his own house, bearing the inscription:—"There stands the birth-house of Döllinger, Stiftsprobst in Munich."

PROVIDING AGAINST ACCIDENT.

AN INTERVIEW WITH AN INSURANCE EXPERT.

THE recent serious collision on one of our great trunk lines has directed attention to the subject of accident insurance. A whole sheaf of companies offer provision against "moving accidents by flood and field," and other "disastrous chances;" and to the oldest of these institutions we applied for information. Mr. W. J. Vian, the secretary of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, has been in its service since its establishment forty-one years ago, so that he is as competent as he was willing to speak of its operations:—

IMPRESSED BY A RALWAY ACCIDENT.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Vian, "nothing impresses the public more than a railway accident, and we immediately find a large increase in the demand for insurance tickets. When we first started there was an enormous anxiety about such accidents, as they were then much more frequent and much more severe than since the introduction of interlocking signals and continuous brakes, and consequently we found an eager demand for our tickets. With the greater safety, the travelling public have thought less of the matter and have bought fewer; but accidents are not things of the past. So long as you have brakes that give way and men who are fallible you will have accidents. Even with the greatest care a mistake will be made. The lives of the passengers in a train may depend upon the prompt decision and judgment of one man, or upon unusual atmospheric conditions; so that you must always lay your account for accidents."

"In this particular instance we issued ten insurance tickets at Euston, and some at Manchester and some at Preston. Altogether there were about twenty people in the train who had tickets. We have only received claims from five up to the present, but more may drop in."

"We do not issue so many railway tickets now as we used to do when accidents were more frequent, but for the past two years the number has not greatly varied. Here they are:—

	Single Journey Tickets.			Double Journey Tickets.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1888	27,175	15,782	365,903	20,449	14,503	204,046
1889	28,586	15,403	372,287	20,464	14,426	198,708

"I may notice that there has been a constant falling-off in the first and second class, which used formerly to be very much larger in proportion to the third. These figures are very small considering that 850 million journeys are made in one year in this country. The great majority are, however, suburban, and people never think of taking a ticket for a short journey. It is only in the case of long or moderately long journeys that they insure, and we generally are involved when an accident occurs to an express."

"No doubt the long journeys offer a greater risk, and there is no difference in the charge; but we started not many years after the penny post was instituted, and we thought that it would be well to work on the same principle of making no difference as to distance. The charge is the same whether the journey is to Greenwich or Inverness. As it has worked out, however, people don't insure on the short journeys, and only take tickets on the long ones."

"Our railway business is worked in this way. The railway companies allow their booking clerks to act as our agents. We have upwards of 3,000 railway station agents. All these agents make a return to the Railway Clearing House of the number of tickets sold each month, and by the usual machinery the money is remitted to us."

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN RISKS.

"While railway accidents have been declining we have had quite new risks in other directions. Within the last few years lawn-tennis and cycle riding have come into vogue, and numerous accidents have followed. Thousands of people who lead a sedentary life and never thought of playing a game now indulge in tennis, and it is not free from risks. A man may fall, or he may be struck in the eye with a ball; and, as a matter of fact, we pay a good deal of money both for tennis and bicycle accidents."

"These additional risks have undoubtedly extended the business of accident insurance. The progress in the last ten or fifteen years has been very great indeed. There are now some thirty societies, and we issue ourselves over 75,000 annual policies."

"Accidents in the streets are a very constant factor. There are about 400 fatal cases in a year. On one occasion, I remember reading, the Registrar-General was surprised at the end of ten months how very much the figures were below the average, but before the year closed the requisite number was reported."

CURIOUS ACCIDENTS.

"We have all kinds of accidents. One recent fatality was due to the wearing of a tall hat. Going through a low doorway the man struck it against the lintel, the hat was forced down upon his head, and he had concussion of the brain, from which he died. We have had claims arising from eating too fast. A hungry man comes home and gets an intractable piece of beef, which he tries to swallow hurriedly, and he gets choked by it. Last year a London comedian, leaping from some rocks on to the stage, fell and received injuries which, however, did not prove fatal. Many people fall down stairs, and in a host of ways casualties occur. We pay between seven and eight thousand claims in the year, of which about 1 per cent. are fatal."

"Field sports certainly contribute to the number of accidents, and it is astonishing how the most experienced sportsmen come a cropper. Major Morris, who was killed the other day in Cheshire in taking a fence, was reputed to be one of the best cross-country riders in the county. He was insured for £1,000 and had paid for an extra risk for steeplechasing and racing. But it was not at the more dangerous sport that he met with his death, but in getting over a hedge where every one else had gone with safety. It was like Speke, who surmounted all the risks of African travel and was accidentally shot at his own door."

THE PEOPLE WHO INSURE.

"The people who insure against accidents are farmers, commercial travellers, tradesmen, and the professional classes, the last named very largely. The working classes do not go in for accident insurance. Surgeons are proportionately our most numerous customers. Perhaps it is because they see so much of accidents that they are more alive to the necessity of providing against them. Then in the country they are exposed to great risks. They may be knocked up at night and have to travel over the country roads in the dark, with a horse half asleep. They are, perhaps, our most unprofitable class. Members of the theatrical and musical profession also insure. Even on the stage there are risks, as the case of the comedian shows, and I remember that Mdme. Titiens, who was insured with us, was once injured by a gentleman flourishing a sword about."

"We issue a number of employers' liability and collective workmen's policies, but that department is in an unsettled condition, owing to the attempts which are being made at fresh legislation. The working-class representatives are anxious that the amount of compensation should not be limited as now to three years' wages, and various changes are proposed in the law. Until we know exactly how Parliament is going to deal with this question we prefer not to push this part of our business."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

"BRET HARTE." "A Waif of the Plains." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A story in one volume, illustrated by Stanley L. Wood. Cloth. Pp. viii., 238.]

CHERBULIEZ, VICTOR. "Une Gageure." (Librairie Hachette and Co.)
[Paper covers. Pp. 358. Price 3f. 50c.]

GIBERNE, AGNES. "Number Three, Winifred Place." (J. Nisbet and Co.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 264. Price 3s. 6d.]

"H. R. H." "Lothair's Children." (Remington and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 308.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month); on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 6, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WANTED, A FENCING SCHOOL.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the letter under the above head, signed "Stockbroker," in your issue of to-day, I beg to say that, though my business establishment, as under, I should be prepared, in order to meet the convenience of ladies or gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood of Maida-vale or Kilburn, to give lessons by arrangement either at their own residences or at my private house.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Gymnasium and School of Arms, Soho-square, W., March 12. SERGEANT THOMSON.

MENDELSSOHN'S CONCERTO IN G MINOR.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your notice about the "Arabella Goddard" concert, your reporter mentions that Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor is dedicated to Mrs. Anderson. This is a mistake; for Mendelssohn wrote this excellent work during his stay in Munich (1830), and dedicated it to "Fräulein Delphine von Schaunroth," a very clever and most fascinating Munich pianiste. The English edition of Cramer, Beale, and Addison gives the name of Mrs. Anderson as the artiste to whom it is dedicated; but this is the matter of the publishers, certainly not of the composer.

E. P.

THE LATE BARON DOWSE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Your obituary notice of Baron Dowse in this evening's issue is slightly misleading in one particular. You state "he was appointed Attorney-General in 1872, and took part in the Fenian prosecutions." The Special Commission to try the Fenian ringleaders was appointed early in 1867, and continued its labours for nearly two years, if I am not mistaken. During the early portion of these trials Baron Dowse, who was then a Queen's counsel, acted as one of the leading counsel *for the defence*, in conjunction with the late Isaac Butt, M.P. I venture to make this correction, as my late father, John Lawless, of Dublin, was the solicitor for the defence all through these prosecutions.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

3, *Essex-court, Temple, March* 14. W. H. LAWLESS.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN CHILI

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In an Occasional Note in the *Pall Mall* you complain that the *Standard* makes imputations on the character of Mr. Patrick Egan, and you go on to imply that the imputations must be unfounded because the Special Commission has not found Mr. Egan guilty of misconduct. Permit me to remind you that Mr. Egan did not submit himself to the judgment of the tribunal. Nevertheless the judges have found him guilty of acts which I am sure the *Pall Mall Gazette* will allow are disgraceful. I have only the *Times* edition of the Report at hand. Page 186: "It has been proved that Patrick Egan became a member of the Clan-na-Gael at some date prior to the 1st of June, 1883." Page 187: "On September 16, 1883, a circular was issued by Alexander Sullivan and the executive of the Clan-na-Gael to its members, advocating dynamite and advising the punishment of traitors." Page 194: "Thus it will be seen that Mr. Patrick Egan at that time [July, 1886], as member of the Clan-na-Gael, as well as President of the National League of America, was entrusted with the proxies obtained through the instrumentality of the Clan-na-Gael."

TRUTH.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE PASTRYCOOK.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You know the saying that "It takes a hammer and chisel to get a joke into the head of a Scotsman." Does this still hold good? Or are things getting reversed and becoming applicable to Englishmen? My reason for troubling you with this query, is the manner in which the critics have dealt with a short skit of mine in the *Nineteenth Century* on Professor Huxley. Any one quite awake might have at once perceived that the thing, such as it was, had no pretension to be a piece of academic reasoning. It was a protest made by a working man against that grandiose pomposity of style adopted by abstract theorists of the academic school of reasoners—such people speaking of the masses as though they were mere ninepins, or belonged to some other and inferior race to themselves. Working men, though educationally at a disadvantage, can think, act, and vote too, quite as effectually as any professor of the sublime lot. Henry George does not require aid to meet all that Professor Huxley can put forth, and workers can see which has most to gain by the success of their views.

56, *Raeburn-place, Edinburgh.* JOHN D. CHRISTIE, Pastrycook.

SIR HENRY JAMES'S "POLITICAL ANCESTOR."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is pleasing to find Sir H. James still claiming the familiar Hampden and Sidney as "political ancestors," although his reason is certainly an odd one. They were willing, he says at Clitheroe, "to take the open field," and they never fought with such means as those employed by the associates of Patrick Ford. No one will deny that there is "more virtue in fighting in the open field" than in "shooting from behind a hedge." It is not, however, so much on the point what Mr. Parnell or Algernon Sidney did, as what they were accused and convicted of doing. And while Mr. Parnell has been acquitted of connivance at murder by Sir James Hannen, Algernon Sidney—our "political ancestor" of whom we are justly proud—was accused of conniving at murder and "shooting from behind a hedge," convicted by the infamous Jeffreys, and executed. It was a curious trial. Sidney was answered by the Solicitor-General—not the Attorney-General on that occasion—one Finch, who floundered most piteously among Government witnesses, informers, forgers, and slanderers. There was Keyling, the Houston of the trial; and Howard the informer, the Le Caron of the situation; and there was the forged essay—not a letter on this occasion—tendered on the evidence of handwriting experts. Finding the case weak on the evidence, the familiar doctrine of "constructive" treason was set up. It was quite sufficient, said Finch, to prove Sidney had compassed the King's death, "inasmuch as he had taught in particular that when kings broke their trust they might be called to account by the people." What more obvious incitement to murder could you have? "Scribere est Agere," said Jeffreys then. To agitate is to murder, says the Attorney-General to-day. Sir Henry James may claim Sidney as a "political ancestor," who marched to battle; and it is a fact that he held a subordinate post in the victorious army at Marston Moor. But he was conspicuous, and has been made famous by his trial and death, not on the field but on the scaffold, for planning or conniving or "constructing" murder, for writings calculated to incite to crime, for paying sixty pounds to one Aaron Smith for treasonable purposes, and for closing his eyes to a dastardly attempt to shoot the king "from behind a hedge."

The accusations were probably false. But that is altogether immaterial from the point of view of Sir Henry James.—I remain, yours faithfully,

R. B. B.

"BROWNING'S MESSAGE."

"Browning's Message to his Time." By Edward Berdoe. (Sonnenschein.)—This book is a collection of papers read to the Browning Society dealing with the religious and scientific ideas to be found in the poet's work. It also includes an account of Paracelsus and an analysis of "Rabbi Ben Ezra." The essays are written in a popular style, and the book is made further interesting to "Brownigites" by a portrait and several fac-simile letters.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Ella Zuila and Lulu, the Marvellous Heroines of the Lofty Wire (80 feet high and 160 feet long); Hewson, the Musical Cyclist; Hawkins's Marionettes, Little Tich, Comedy Concert, the Troubadour Quartette, Baker's Naval Spectacle "The Armada," Peterson's wonderful Performing Dogs, Dr. Onofreff, the celebrated Thought-Reader; Fred Paulton, the Man without Bones; the Waterloo Tramps in their Japanese Act; the Three Wonderful Haytors; the Dobsons, in their Sketch, "The Village"; Scott Gallopers, Rocker (in the evening), &c. Grand Organ Recitals, and Royal Aquarium Orchestra, &c. Admission 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 3 and 8.30 and 2.30, in the Annexe. Giovanni Succi will commence his forty days' fast at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

ENGINEERS', ELECTRICIANS', BUILDERS' and IRONMONGERS' EXHIBITION, ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, N. OPENS THIS DAY 1 P.M. to 10 P.M., and following days 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. One of the most valuable and interesting Exhibitions of modern days. All the latest inventions and improvements in the various sections. Admission ONE SHILLING.

ENGINEERS', ELECTRICIANS', BUILDERS', and IRONMONGERS' EXHIBITION.—ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, N.—Pneumatic, Printing, Wood Working, and other Machinery shown in action. Military Bands at 3 and 7 P.M. NOW OPEN TO-DAY (Monday) 1 P.M., and following days 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Admission 1s.—Manager HARRY EFFERTON.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of North America. Cheap Restaurant. Fete decorated. Theatre Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—For particulars of the NEXT EXHIBITION apply at once to the SECRETARY, 45, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS of WINCHESTER, CHRISTCHURCH, ROMSEY, and BOSHAM. By F. G. COTMAN, R.I. To be seen at ROBERT DUNTHORNE'S GALLERY, The Rembrandt Head, Vigo-street, W.

ILLNESS OF MR. BARON POLLOCK.

Mr. Baron Pollock, the presiding judge at the Derbyshire assizes, is so indisposed that the assizes were on Saturday adjourned for a fortnight. His lordship's son, Dr. Pollock, who was shortly to be married, died on Saturday at the home of the lady who was to have been his wife.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. BIGGAR.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says an admirer of the late Mr. Biggar, who desires to remain anonymous, has sent a cheque for £50 to Mr. Power, M.P., with a request that it should be contributed to a fund to raise a memorial to the deceased member.

MR. W. L. BRIGHT AND ROCHDALE.

Mr. W. Leatham Bright, late member for Stoke-upon-Trent, has written a letter to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in regard to the absurd rumour that he desired to represent Rochdale in the House of Commons. "I see a lot of silly paragraphs in the press," says the late Gladstonian member for Stoke, "saying that I am waiting for your seat. I hope that you know me well enough to be sure that they are not inspired by me, and that I have no sort of sympathy with them. I hope that you may sit for Rochdale for many a year, and that when the constituency is called upon to make a fresh choice they may make a more worthy choice than yours very truly, W. Leatham Bright."

CAMBRIDGE'S GIFT TO THE NORTH.

The Rev. R. Eden, vicar of Bishop Auckland, chaplain to the late Bishop of Durham, preached the University sermon yesterday afternoon at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, and after an able exposition of the similarities between the spirit of Elijah and that of Christ, he said that our age, like that in which Elijah lived, was one of indecision, and we needed men fresh from the presence of the living God, seers in Church and State, who can deal with the complex social questions of our day, can see through false issues, commercial dishonesty, and all that is unsure in narrow cliques and parties; who can restore again the national altar on the historic pattern, in anticipation of the day when all may meet again with one accord in one place. They needed, too, men who could turn the hearts of labour to capital and capital to labour, for those engaged in strikes were brigaded now with a mightier force than ever before. They required men who could maintain boldly that education in any real sense could rest on no foundation but that of religion. Thank God, Cambridge was sending to the historic throne of the North a man of such spirit, and we pray for him this day that now God has matched great gifts with enlarged service He will add strength to strength and pour water on the hands of the Prophet. As he and they realized the spirit of love in its sterner aspects, might they learn, as Lent deepened into Passion-tide the great need they had for forgiveness, and for the spirit of Elijah resting upon Elisha.

THE SALFORD GAS SCANDALS.

At the Leeds Assizes on Saturday, Mr. Gould, who appears for the Salford corporation in the action for misrepresentation against Mr. Ellis Lever, applied that a day should be fixed for the hearing of the case, and Tuesday, the 25th inst., was fixed upon.

Mr. Ellis Lever is lying dangerously ill at the First Avenue Hotel. He is attended by several medical men, and is nursed by Mrs. Lever. On Saturday his condition was very critical, but yesterday there was a change for the better.

THE LATE SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE.

As a mark of respect to the late General Sir Howard Elphinstone, a memorial service was held yesterday at the garrison chapel, Devonport, and was attended by most of the troops in garrison. The Naval Commander-in-Chief ordered the ensign of the Royal ships in the harbour to be at half-mast until sunset, and minute guns were fired from the *Black Prince* and the citadel. Naval officers wore mourning.

The Chaplain-General preached last night to a crowded congregation of officers and soldiers at All Saints' Church, Aldershot. At the end of his sermon on "The Victory of the Cross over the Sin of Pride," he said, speaking of the late Sir H. Elphinstone: "For many years he was closely connected with the Camp. For many years he worshipped with us in the Iron Church, and took his part in all that concerned the moral improvement of its congregation. That which struck us most about him was his gentleness, his fairness, his honourableness. We knew his valour in dread hours of danger; his disregard of self at such times—the V.C. upon his breast bore witness to that. But we also could not but delight in his quiet power, in the equity of all his doings, in his desire to make all under him recognize this. Nothing that was mean could live in his presence. There was a lasting antagonism between this high-minded, honourable soldier and those words and deeds of shame which are so often excused or made light of. Only a few months ago it was my privilege to stay with him for some days at Devonport as his guest. I was struck with the grasp he seemed to have of the responsibilities belonging to his position, and with the courage he was ready to show in accepting them. I have often since that time spoken of the very distinct line he took, and of the high ideal he had formed of what the lives of our officers should be. We can ill spare such generals. We need such men as Sir Howard Elphinstone more than ever; men who are indignant with falsehood, injustice, and oppression wherever they see it; men who look at life as he did, by the light of a pure heart."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—BUTLER.—March 14, in London, the Rev. Canon George Butler, D.D., Canon of Winchester, aged seventy years.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE GREAT COLLIERS' STRIKE.

THE POSITION OF LONDON.—PLENTY OF COAL AT THE WHARVES.

The great strike of the coal miners continues to extend. During the past forty-eight hours telegrams have poured in from all parts of the midland counties and from Lancashire and Yorkshire with tidings of the thousands and thousands more colliers who "were bringing out their tools." Many of the notices given by the men do not expire until Wednesday and Thursday next. But the magnitude of the struggle, and the fearful loss to the country, and especially to the trades carried on in the inland towns throughout the backbone of England, can already be fully appreciated.

The masters meet to-day at Westminster, but it is not expected that they will give way. Having allowed the strike to begin, they are not likely to concede the advance until the strength of the miners has been tested by a few weeks' strike. If this course is adopted, by the middle of the week something like 200,000 men will be out.

With respect to London, we may repeat what we said on Saturday, that, thanks to the River Thames, London cannot be nearly so seriously affected by this strike as the inland towns and the country in the centre and south of England. Thirty years ago, practically the whole of the coal supply of the metropolis was brought by sea, but as the railway system extended coal depots were opened all around and in and about London. And long ago the vast majority of us, especially those who do not live near to the water-side, have given up sea-borne coals and taken to the cheaper, if more dirty and less inferior and quicker burning, coals supplied from the midland counties by the local coal merchants. Now there is not a week's supply of coal on hand, even taking any that may still be in trucks and on the way up, at the various railway coal depôts in London. Of course individual firms or merchants may have sufficient coal by them to last ten days or a fortnight this mild spring weather, but the stocks of many others will be cleared out during the next two or three days. The situation appears favourable for famine prices, but the position is happily modified by the abundance of sea-borne coal in the metropolis. We have made extensive inquiries in this matter, and we find that there are very large supplies both of Durham house coals and of Northumberland house coals, and of Scotch house coals on the way to London, and that freights by sea are very low, and the collieries near the seaboard quite ready to sell at remarkably low prices. We give below a list, which is necessarily very imperfect, of the various seaborne-coal wharves. Of course there may, and probably will be, some extra expense in getting delivery from the water-side. But we do not think that Londoners need fear any coal famine. There must be scores of other coal wharves on the various canals and inlets which join the Thames in and about London, from all of which wharves supplies of coal can be obtained.

1. Messrs. G. L. Cockerell and Co., who are essentially seaborne coal merchants, have four great wharves—namely, Eaton Wharf, Pimlico; Jamaica Wharf, Blackfriars; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth; and Sunderland Wharf, Peckham. This firm have large supplies of coal on hand.

2. The Marquis of Londonderry's wharf. This nobleman has his *locus in quo* as a London coal merchant at the Seaham Steam Wharf, Nine Elms.

3. Messrs. Rendall and Co., the neighbours of the Marquis, have three wharves—namely, Middle Wharf, Nine Elms; Prince's Wharf, Vauxhall; and their Chelsea Coal Wharf.

4. At Pimlico there are D. Radford and Co.'s New Wharf, The Seaborne Coal Company's Parliament Wharf, and J. Burrows's Old Wharf.

5. Opposite the Embankment are some of the largest London coal-wharves—namely, Barraud and Peters, Jamaica Wharf; W. J. Cooley and Co., Old Jamaica Wharf; Davey and Son, Bargehouse Wharf, Blackfriars; and William Cory and Son, at Commercial-road, Lambeth.

6. At Woolwich, Charrington, Sells, and Co. and C. E. Horner have wharves; at Hammersmith, A. J. Barclay; and at Morilake, Stanton, Gentry, and Co. have wharves; and at Kew, Isleworth, and Richmond there are also sea-coal wharves.

7. On the Surrey Canal there are Harris and Whouall's wharf at Peckham, and the Seaborne Coal Company's wharf at Old Kent-road, among others.

8. The East and South-East of London are full of coal wharves, the largest of which are Sargeant's at the Regent's Canal Basin, Higgs's at Deptford, Dowell's at Greenwich, and Ray's at Shad Thames.

9. Besides the above-mentioned, there are Jewitt's, and Lea's and Sturge's coal-wharves on the Regent's Canal, besides a dozen others; and there are sea-coal wharves on the River Lea, the Grosvenor Canal, and various other inlets from and tributaries of the River Thames.

Therefore, even if the present great strike continues for a month or six weeks, as many people consider quite possible, London need fear no famine in house coal. The sea is open to every source of supply are obvious and ample, and any number of steam colliers are available.

THE SUPPLIES OF LAND-BORNE.

The agent of a prominent colliery who was seen by one of our representatives this morning gave it as his opinion that we are in the midst of a crisis. He states that the stock of coal at present stored in London is excessively small—"one large merchant has scarcely a limp in his five yards." The demand for the cheapest kind of coal ("almost anything that is black" was the agent's contemptuous description) for some months past has been very large, and consequently there is very little in stock, even at the pit-mouths. Prices in his office had not been affected, but the number of orders received both on Saturday and by this morning's post was very small—"quite a summer demand." "Depend upon it, one of the biggest collapses in the coal supply ever known is about to occur; but, at the same time, I don't think it will last long."

WHAT A LEADING LONDON MERCHANT SAYS.

There seemed to be a disposition in one large office to treat the affair as a "put-up job between masters and men"—"The coal-owners know the strike will keep up prices, and rather encourage it than otherwise." Our representative was informed that it is a fact that 18*s.* has been asked and paid at the pit-mouth. In London the price advanced 1*s.* on Saturday, and the decision of the Westminster Hotel meeting will determine whether the price is to go up to-day. It may be increased 4*s.* or 5*s.* The quantity in London is known to be very small. Some merchants have been endeavouring to secure large stocks intended for retail purposes. Stress was laid on the unmeaning character of the figures in the price lists; contracts have been secured by many collieries, which, instead of sending on the coal, keep it in hopes of getting better prices than the contract scale. If a settlement is arrived at to-day, it is still likely that a week or a fortnight, or even longer, will elapse before the men resume work. "I see it is this way," said our informant, "I was talking on Saturday to a coal merchant who began life in the brickfield. He said the state of things reminded him of his old occupation. When a brickmaker wanted a holiday he gave a few coppers to the "pug-boy" (without whose help he could not work), and then went off and enjoyed himself. This strike is the same sort of thing exactly. The men are like the pug-boy, and the coal-owners are the brickmaker." In spite of this good-humoured manner of regarding the strike, telegrams received this morning show that, pug-boy theory or not, serious inconvenience is likely to arise from the stoppage of the coal supply and the closing of the pits.

The withholding of all information at another large office is significant.

Small retailers have raised their prices this morning from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., or a rise of 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

A Manchester correspondent telegraphs that the firm of Messrs. Ellis Lever and Co., of Bowdon, Manchester, and Exchange-chambers, Liverpool, have nearly twenty thousand tons of coal and cannel in stock at the Midland Railway Manchester, and at the collieries, the whole of this being immediately available.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE COLLIERIES.

The strike of colliers commenced in North Wales this morning; 10,000 men are out.

Several collieries in North Staffordshire have stopped to-day and tools have been withdrawn, but the owners will concede Conference terms and work will be resumed shortly.

The Fife miners propose to strike if 10 per cent. advances are not granted. A demand for this is to be made to the employers to-day.

AMERICAN COLLIERS STARVING.

DOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD.

A Daily*e*l's telegram from Scranton, Pennsylvania, says:—Thousands of coal-workers are thrown out of employment by the mild weather which has been prevailing for several days. Destitution bordering on starvation exists among the men, and unless the colliery-owners devise immediate schemes for their relief, serious trouble will occur. Already various domestic animals have been slaughtered for food, and there is hardly a dog to be found within a radius of three miles.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

TEXT OF HIS LORDSHIP'S MEMORANDUM.

The memorandum on the Special Commission which Lord Randolph Churchill wrote and submitted to Mr. Smith on the 17th July, 1888, appears to-day in the *Morning Post*. In forwarding the document to our contemporary Lord Randolph writes:—"On the day mentioned I was informed on good authority that there was a prospect of the Government reconsidering their policy with respect to the Commission, for the constitution of which a bill had been introduced on the 16th of July. The bill had not been printed and circulated, and no appreciable discussion had taken place. It must be remembered that at that time the Special Commission was offered as a free gift to the Irish party to be taken or rejected, and no one, not even the Ministers themselves, dreamed that the closure would be resorted to for the purpose of forcing the proposed tribunal upon the accused parties. Indeed, the Government had intimated that in the event of the bill leading to protracted debate it would not be persevered with. Under these circumstances the memorandum in question was hastily written, and was intended to be a strong but friendly protest against the measure. The speech which I delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday last was intended to be the strongest possible protest which it was in my power to make against any such measure being ever proposed by a Government to Parliament again."

The memorandum is a document of considerable length. After describing the circumstances under which action was proposed and the refusal of a Select Committee, Lord Randolph goes on to say—

For reasons not known, the Government take a new departure of a most serious kind. They offer to constitute by statute a tribunal with exceptional powers, to be composed mainly of judges of the Queen's Bench Division and Supreme Court, to inquire into the truth of the allegations. To this course the following objections are obvious and unanswerable:—

1. The offer, to a large extent, recognizes the wisdom and justice of the conduct of the accused persons in avoiding recurrence to the ordinary tribunals.

2. It is absolutely without precedent. The nearest case to the Metropolitan Board of Works case, are by no means analogous. Into those two cases not a spark of political feeling entered. The case of "Parnellism and Crime" in so far as it is not criminal is entirely political. In any event the political character of the case would predominate over the criminal.

3. It is submitted that it is in the highest degree unwise and, indeed, unlawful, to take the judges of the land out of their proper sphere of duty, and to mix them up in political conflict. In this case, whichever way they decide, they will be the object of political criticism and animadversion. Whatever their decision, speaking roughly, half the country will applaud, the other half condemn, their conduct; their conduct during the trial in its minutest particulars, every ruling as to evidence, every chance expression, every question put by them, will be keenly watched, canvassed, criticised, censured, or praised. Never judges in England ever placed in such a position before? Will any judge emerge from this inquiry the same for all judicial purposes, moral weight, and influence as he went into it? Have you a right to expose your judges, and in all probability your best judges, to such an ordeal?

4. The tribunal will conduct its proceedings by methods different to a court of law. The examination will mainly be conducted by the tribunal itself; a witness cannot refuse to reply on the ground that the answer would criminate himself. Evidence of a most grave will be extracted which might be made the basis of a criminal prosecution against other persons. Indemnities might be given to persons actually guilty of very grave crime, and persons might be convicted by means of direct participation in grave crime might, under such protected evidence, be made liable to a prosecution.

The Memorandum then criticizes the Commission severely as "a revolutionary tribunal," and continues:—

It is said that the honour of the House of Commons is concerned. This is an empty phrase. The tribunal, whatever its decision, will not prevent the Irish constituencies from returning as representatives the parties implicated. In such an event the honour of the House of Commons could only be vindicated by repeated expulsion, followed by disfranchisement. Does any reasonable person contemplate such a course?

The proposed decision of the tribunal cannot be final. In the event of a decision to the effect that the charges are not established: proceedings for libel against the newspaper might be resorted to, the newspaper being placed under a most grossly unjust disadvantage. In the event of a decision to the contrary effect, a criminal prosecution would seem to be imperative. Regarded from the high ground of State policy in Ireland such a prosecution would probably be replete with danger and disaster.

These reflections have been sketched out concisely. If submitted to a statesman, or to any one of great legal learning and attainments, many more and much graver reflections would probably be suggested.

I do not examine the party aspects of the matter; I only remark that the fate of the Union may be determined by the abnormal proceedings of an abnormal tribunal. Prudent politicians would hesitate to go out of their way to play such high stakes as these.

R. H. S. C.

July 17, 1888.

THE VACANT IRISH JUDGESHIP.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* learns that it is decided that Mr. Atkinson shall succeed Baron Dowse, Mr. Madden waiving his claim to the seat at the desire of the Government.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

A new departure in the services of the Roman Catholic Church in the metropolis has been taken in connection with a mission recently held at St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, by the clergy of that church. The new departure consists of the holding of services in the lanes and byways of the thickly populated districts around London Bridge and the Borough, this being considered by the bishop and clergy as a very effective way of reaching the masses. Preaching upon this point at the Cathedral, the Rev. Father Traies said the new departure might, perhaps, be considered by some as wanting in good taste and reverence, and that it was merely an imitation of the methods of a modern sect; but he reminded his hearers that our Lord himself preached this method of reaching the hearts of the people, and enjoined His disciples to do the same.

A SWISS VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The village of Gampel, near Brieg, in the Canton Valais, has been destroyed by fire. Three hundred persons have thereby been rendered homeless and destitute, and numbers of cattle and goats have perished. None of the lost property was insured and the wretched inhabitants are in extreme distress.—*Central News.*

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE AT LIVERPOOL.

All the Unionist labourers employed at the Liverpool docks by masters who had conceded the terms demanded were withdrawn on Saturday by order of the Dock Labourers' Union. Careful preparations were made by the authorities at Bootle to cope with any outbreak of violence, all public-houses in the borough being closed from five o'clock on Saturday afternoon until half-past twelve yesterday, while the military were also held in readiness. The Catholic Bishop of Liverpool has issued an appeal to his clergy to use all their influence to induce the men to submit their case to arbitration.

Two thousand carters came out on strike at the North Docks at Liverpool to-day and joined the labourers.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

A Newcastle correspondent telegraphs:—The strike of engineers in the North of England for the twelve o'clock Saturday practically commenced this morning, there being a suspension of work on the Tyneside and other adjoining factories. The number of men directly affected is about 20,000, but many workmen in other departments will be laid idle in consequence. The strike is causing great anxiety and excitement in Newcastle.

THE WELSH TIN PLATE TRADE.—WORK RESUMED.

Eight thousand tinplate workers in the districts of Swansea, Llanelly, Morriston and Neath, who suspended operations on the 6th inst., returned to work this morning.

SUMMARY JUSTICE IN NEBRASKA.

A man who had committed a murder was being taken to goal at Bloomfield, Nebraska, when he was set upon by an infuriated crowd, who overpowered the officers of the law scorting him and hanged the man within thirty minutes of the commission of the crime.

FELLOWSHIPS AT KING'S, CAMBRIDGE.

The vacant fellowships have been awarded to the cousins Headlam, who both took classical degrees in 1887. Mr. James Wycliffe Headlam, Eton scholar, was in the first class in both parts of the tripos, and obtained the Prince Consort Prize "for the Promotion of Historical Studies" last term, for an essay on "Election by Lot at Athens." Mr. Walter George Headlam, from Harrow, and a scholar of the college, was in the first class of Part I. of the tripos, but, being a pure classic, did not proceed to Part II. He was Browne's Medallist for three successive years, and obtained the Porson Prize in 1887.

Mrs. Francis Jeune gave a very brilliant reception at her residence in Wimpole-street, on Saturday night. The diamond head-dress of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts was particularly admired. It consisted of a number of large roses made entirely of brilliants.

The Examiners at Oxford have awarded the prize for the Arnold Historical Essay to W. Carr, B.A., University College. They also mention the essay of H. A. Fisher, B.A., Fellow of New College, as one of great merit. The subject proposed for 1891 is "The Emperor Hadrian and his Time."

THE INVASION OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Troops have been ordered to proceed to the Cherokee country to repel the Boomers who have invaded the strip of land lately thrown open.—*Reuter.*

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

PROPOSAL BY THE ENGLISH DELEGATE.

A Central News telegram from Brussels says:—The British Government has through its plenipotentiary, submitted to the Anti-slavery Conference a proposa to entirely prohibit the introduction of alcoholic liquors into Central Africa, and to attempt to restrict the liquor traffic in the coast countries by imposing an import duty of about two shillings a gallon.

THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED ON THE SHIRE.

A report has been received in Mozambique that Mr. John Buchanan, acting Consul at Nyassa, has hoisted the Union Jack on the Shiré river, the usual salute being afterwards fired in honour of the flag. Major Serpa Pinto has gone to Mossamedes, on the West Coast of Africa.—*Reuter.*

FALL OF HOUSES IN LONDON.

FIVE MEN BURIED.

An alarming accident occurred in South London this morning. Several houses in the Old Kent-road have for some little time past been in process of demolition, and about ten o'clock to-day the greater portion of two of them suddenly fell in. The noise caused by the collapse startled the whole neighbourhood, and all sorts of rumours as to its cause were circulated. Five men were buried in the ruins, and great anxiety was felt concerning their fate. On being extricated it was found that two of them had sustained serious injuses, one, John Anders, having both legs broken, and the other, Edwin Cooper, sustaining the fracture of one arm and several ribs. The other men escaped with no worse hurts than cuts and bruises.

DASHED TO PIECES IN FRONT OF A LIGHTHOUSE.

Yesterday five men who had escaped in a boat from a sinking coasting schooner endeavoured to reach the York Spit Lighthouse on the Virginian coast. They rowed in safety to the lighthouse, but at the last moment a sea caught the boat and dashed it against the piles. The boat capsized, and all the five shipwrecked men were drowned.—*Reuter.*

REPUTED DEATH AT 150.

A remarkable case of reputed longevity is announced from Stanislaus, California. An Indian there has just died who is declared to have reached the age of one hundred and fifty years.—*Reuter.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE U.S. NAVY AGROUND.

The United States gunboat *Despatch*, while on a voyage to Norfolk, Virginia, with Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and party on board, grounded on a shoal off Cedar Point on Saturday, and remained fast for a long time. Later reports, however, announce that she has been got off and has arrived in port.—*Reuter.*

THE FLOODS IN TEXAS.

A telegram from Texas announces that the breaks in the levees are widening, and that the low lying lands are under water.—*Reuter.*

SUGGESTED DOG-MUZZLING IN NEW YORK.

There is a hydrophobia scare in New York. Four persons have been severely bitten by a dog. It is now proposed to put the same stringent law into operation as in England in regard to allowing dogs to roam at large unmuzzled.—*Daily tel.*

MR. R. L. STEVENSON.

Mr. Louis Stevenson, the author, has arrived at Sydney, says a Daliel's message in anticipation of the mail. He has decided to make Samoa his home. His next novel will be called "The Wrecked."

A GROCERIES SYNDICATE.—£20,000,000 CAPITAL.

A Daliel's telegram from Newark, New Jersey, says:—An English syndicate, with over £20,000,000, so it is alleged, is in treaty for the purchase of the grocery business of Wilkinson, Saddis, and Company, the second largest in the United States.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—TERRIBLE FATE OF WORKMEN.

While a squad of workmen were repairing the bridge overlooking Glens Falls, New York, yesterday forenoon, it suddenly collapsed in the middle, and seven men were hurled into the river, a distance of thirty feet from the bridge. Three of them were dashed against the rocks which line the river on each side and instantly killed. The others, however, did not come into contact with these, and were borne down the river by a strong current. They were seen and rescued a long way down, but this was in such an exhausted and battered condition that their lives are despaired of.

A DISSOLUTION STORY.

I may mention, simply as an indication of the lengths to which rumour goes (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), that a report is current that the Government are coming forward with drastic proposals for expediting the business of the House, and that if these are opposed they will go to the country on the cry of "obstruction." Probably this is merely an exaggeration of the news which became current on Saturday that the Cabinet had had the delay in business under consideration, but there can be little doubt that if Ministers once fairly raise the cry of "obstruction" they would consider themselves under a strong inducement to appeal to the constituencies.

THE BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

A meeting of the Kent and Essex Brickmasters' Association to discuss the situation takes place in London this morning. The locked-out brickmakers, following the example of the bargemen, held a demonstration this morning. They marched several hundred strong from Sittingbourne to Faversham, where a mass meeting was held. The deadlock in the barge and brick industries is proving very disastrous to the trade of the district.

ALARMING FIRE OFF EUSTON SQUARE.

Last night, soon after ten o'clock, an alarm of fire was raised at 101, Drummond-street, Euston-square. The flames broke out from an unknown cause on the ground floor, and spread with amazing rapidity from floor to floor until they burst through the roof. The inmates had to effect a very hurried escape, and the adjoining buildings and a house in Coburg-street appeared in great danger. The premises were gutted.

THE JUBILEE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Jubilee of New Zealand will be celebrated by a four days' festival.—*Daliel.*

QUARANTINE AT NEW YORK.

A Daliel's telegram from New York says:—Mr. W. M. Smith, chief health officer of New York City, has issued a notification to the effect that health officers are to inspect passenger ships arriving at the Quarantine Station, as soon as they anchor, whether in the day time or at night. The object of this measure is to enable the passengers to avoid the delay caused by arriving at quarantine after sunset.

SINGULAR DOUBLE CRIME.

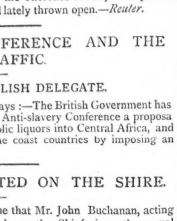
Two men at Loganspori, Indiana, whose suit had been rejected by the women to whom they had been paying attentions, administered poison to the latter, one of whom is now dead and the other dying. The men made good their escape. The popular feeling against them is so strong that it is feared that they will be lynched if caught.—*Reuter.*

A volunteer field equipment fund has been started in the Weald of Kent. Viscount Cranbrook gives £25, and Mr. Cornwallis, M.P., £20.

On Saturday evening, at the Choumert Debating Society, Peckham, a warm discussion on Disestablishment was opened by Mr. Byron Reed, M.P., who was chiefly replied to by Mr. Geary, Mr. Washington Lyon, Mr. Burke, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

To-day or to-morrow at latest, M. de Freycinet will be gazetted, for the fourth time, President of the French Council. The new Premier had himself thought of going back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but M. Carnot represented that it was a patriotic duty for him to stay at the head of the War Office, which needs an able administrator and scientific capacity to deal with plans for national defence and the new applications of chemistry to projectiles. M. de Freycinet then went to consult M. Floquet as to the course which, in his estimation, would be most likely to secure the goodwill of the Republican majority. He showed a list of those to whom he meant to offer portfolios, which met with M. Floquet's approbation. The provisional list of the Cabinet stands as follows:—



THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

Premier and War Minister ...	M. de Freycinet.
Finance ...	M. Rouvier.
Interior ...	M. Constans.
Public Instruction ...	M. Bourgeois.
Foreign Office ...	M. Ribot.
Justice and Public Worship ...	M. Brisson.
Commerce ...	M. Jules Roche.
Agriculture ...	M. Develle.
Navy ...	M. Barby.
Public Works ...	M. Yves Guyot.

MM. Ribot, Brisson, Develle, Roche, and Guyot have not finally accepted.

The *Journal des Débats*, in an article discussing the probable acceptance of office by M. Bourgeois in the new Ministry in which M. Ribot is expected to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, calls attention to the conflicting views held by those two politicians as evidenced by the statement of policy made by M. Bourgeois in the Chamber on the 3rd inst., on succeeding M. Constans as Home Minister, and the speech delivered by M. Ribot in the same sitting. The political programme of M. Bourgeois being thus the very opposite of that of M. Ribot, the *Journal* considers that it will be necessary for the two politicians to exchange precise explanations before being able to accept office in the same Cabinet. Most of this morning's newspapers express the hope that the new Ministry will be definitively constituted as announced last night.—*Reuter.*

OPENING OF THE BERLIN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE DELEGATES DINE WITH PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Conference on the labour question was opened in Berlin on Saturday, Baron von Berlepsch, who was chosen President, said that the German Emperor was of opinion that the labour question demanded the attention of all civilized nations, owing to the dangers produced by industrial competition; and the object of the Conference was to bring about an agreement between the Governments of the States represented; in order that they might meet common dangers by preventive measures. The decisions of the Conference would be subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, but the President expressed the conviction that its labours would exercise a beneficial influence in Europe. Secrecy is to be preserved regarding the proceedings of the Conference, which are to be conducted in French. The voting is to be by name, each delegation having a single vote, a method of procedure which places England, for example, on the same footing as Portugal. The Emperor has ordered a special report of the Conference's proceedings to be made to him after each day's sitting; and it is expected that he will soon entertain the delegates at dinner. Meanwhile, with the view of becoming better acquainted with each other, the delegates and their experts spent a social evening together on Saturday night at the Hôtel de Rome. The Chancellor himself has hitherto been invisible, though the delegates met under his roof.

The British delegates to the Berlin Labour Conference were invited to dine with Prince Bismarck yesterday.—*Reuter.*

THE POPE AND THE KAISER.

The Vatican authorities insist that the Pope has not objected to the presence of King Humbert's representatives. The only point raised was that the Nuncio and the Papal representative must have precedence over all other Ambassadors and sit at the presidential table. The Vatican has not finally refused to participate in the Conference, and the difficulty may be solved.

At the beginning of this month the Emperor William, through the intermediary of Dr. Schloezer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, sent a letter to the Pope notifying the appointment of Dr. Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau, as one of the German delegates to the International Labour Conference, and declaring that he counted upon the support of his Holiness and that of the Catholic clergy for the settlement of the social question. The Pope replied last week, thanking the Emperor for the appointment of Dr. Kopp, and indicating, as a means of arriving at the desired solution, the application of the Christian principles of Sunday rest and religious instruction. His Holiness added that he had always occupied himself with the social question, the settlement of which had at all times interested the Church.—*Reuter.*

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN CEYLON.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Colombo from Bombay, on their way to China. Their Royal Highnesses landed this morning, and were received by the principal authorities, who presented an address enclosed in a casket. The Duke made an appropriate reply, and the Royal party then left the wharf and drove through the principal streets of the town, which were gaily decorated in honour of their Royal Highnesses' visit, and were thronged with people, who cheered the illustrious visitors very heartily. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught afterwards left for Kandy.—*Reuter.*

THE ELEPHANT AND THE DETECTIVE.

At the Leeds assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Day, James Filburn, lately a detective in the Leeds police force, sued the Scarborough Aquarium Company (Limited) to recover damages for injuries inflicted upon him by a performing elephant. The plaintiff, accompanied by several others, went to the Aquarium, where the elephant was performing, and were shown round the place by Mr. Morgan, the manager. They afterwards sat down to watch a performance by an elephant belonging to a man named Henri. Plaintiff threw a penny into the ring for the animal to pick up, when it gave a scream and rushed at Filburn, goring him with one of its tusks and inflicted serious injuries. His chest bone was crushed and his ribs damaged, and he had since been unable to perform his duties. The defence was that the plaintiff and his companions had been teasing the elephant. Subject to a point of law to be settled by the learned judge, the jury found for the plaintiff, damages £125.

A BULL FIGHT IN BIRMINGHAM.

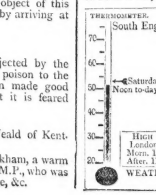
A bull fight—on humanitarian principles—took place on Saturday night at Hengler's Circus, Birmingham. Three bulls were tried, and there were half a dozen toreadors. Recesses were provided round the ring, in which the "bull-fighters" might take refuge. The risk run by the performers was slight.

GREAT LANDSLIP IN NEW YORK STATE.

A gigantic landslip, having fatal consequences, is reported from Troy, State of New York. About three o'clock on Saturday morning hundreds of tons of earth slipped from Mount Ida just outside the city, causing a tremendous noise. A small brick dwelling-house, situated at the foot of the hill, was completely wrecked, and three persons—Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Noonan, and a girl named Annie Burns—were killed instantly. The other inmates were rescued by an exploring party later in the morning, and were found to be in a very exhausted condition.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly to southerly or south-easterly winds; fine to dull and some rain.



Sun Rises 6h. 12m. ,, Sets 6h. 5m. Moon—New M. ● 26th, 9h. 1m. Aft.

High Water London Bridge. Morn. 10 h. 39 m. After. 11 h. 24 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 17, 1890.—Cloud and sunshine; fresh.

Readings by NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—HOME RAILWAYS NOT MUCH AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE.—AMERICANS BETTER.

The discount rate in the open market is quoted steady at 2⅞ per cent., but the inquiry is not by any means large. The supply of loanable capital is now sufficient for all ordinary requirements, and as there is only a moderate demand, borrowers can generally get their requirements satisfied at 3 per cent. The announcement of the Treasury Bill issue is chiefly accountable for the steadier tone in the discount market, as being considerably in excess of the amount falling due for repayment. It will probably take money off the market.

The amount of business entered into on the Stock Exchange is again of a limited character, and values have not moved to any appreciable extent. Home Government Funds are quiet, without quotable alteration. In the Home Railway market the strike of colliers has affected prices to some extent, but not so much as might have been anticipated. Of course, however, it will be borne in mind that quotations have been giving way for some days past in anticipation of this event. The fall this morning in no instance exceeds ⅜. Foreign Government securities are not much altered, but there has been a decided inquiry for Egyptian descriptions other than Unified, and Peruvian issues have been bought. American Railroads are generally higher, though not much. General trade reports from the other side are said to be satisfactory. Coal shows no improvement, but a moderately good trade is being done in iron and steel. An increasing business is reported in dry goods and hardware, particularly in staples, excepting on the line of the Mississippi, which is affected by floods. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are quiet, while South African Gold shares are weak.

A. and J. Stewart and Clydesdale (Limited) is a new company with a capital of £700,000, divided into 25,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £10 each, and 45,000 Ordinary shares of £10 each. The Preference shares will, it is stated, rank in priority to the Ordinary shares, both as to capital and dividend. Of the above shares, 8,333 Preference shares and 15,000 Ordinary shares will be allotted to the vendors as fully paid up in part payment of the purchase-money, and the remaining 16,667 Preference shares and 30,000 Ordinary shares are now offered for subscription. The company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of Messrs. Stewart Brothers, the business of Messrs. Stewart (Limited), iron and steel tube manufacturers and iron founders, of Coatbridge and Glasgow; Messrs. Stewart Brothers, iron and steel tube manufacturers, of Coatbridge; and the Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company, iron and steel manufacturers, of Mossend, near Glasgow. The Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, and branches, are authorized to receive subscriptions. The list will be closed on or before the 19th inst.

Bellamy and Company (Limited) has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the wine and spirit business of Messrs. Bellamy, Smith, and Co., which was founded over a century ago. The share capital is £100,000, divided equally into preference shares and ordinary shares of £5 each. The Preference shares are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, and to a priority of capital. By the contract for sale, the vendor is bound (if required by the directors) to take, as part of the purchase money, either all the company's ordinary shares, or one-third of the preference, and one-third of the ordinary shares, but by arrangement with him all the shares are now offered for public subscription.

The London and Westminster Bank (Limited) will open their Hampstead branch, 8, Finchley New-road to-day, under the management of Mr. C. Hatfield, of their Westminster branch.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales, 7,000 bales. Prices on the spot opened steady, with buyers at Saturday's closing rates.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* District ¼, Brighton Deferred, Caledonian, and North British Preference ½. *Receded:* Midland ¼, North British Deferred, and North Eastern ⅜ each, North Western and Sheffield Deferred ¼, and Chatham Ordinary ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Argentine Cedulas B ⅝, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Preference ⅜, the Daira ⅜, Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. 3-16. *Declined:* Russian Four per Cents. ¼, Uruguay Six per Cents. ¼, Turkish A ¼, Hungarian Gold, Italian, and Egyptian Unified ⅛ each.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen:* Lake Shore I, Philadelphia and Reading shares and Union Pacific ¼, Ontario shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Northern Pacific Preference ⅜, Milwaukie and Erie shares ⅝, and Atlantic First Mortgage ¾. *Fallen:* Denver Ordinary and Louisville and Nashville ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Nitrate and Taltal shares ⅜, and Mexican First Preference ½. *Lower:* Grand Trunk First Preference 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* San Pablo Nitrate ¼, and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded:* Salisbury I, Jumpers ⅜, San Donato ¼, Suez Canal ¼, and one or two others ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛	⅜
Do. Account ...	97⅛	⅜
Do. 1905 ...	98⅛	⅜
New 2½ per Cents.	94⅝	5
Local Loans Stock	102⅝	⅜
India 3½ per Cents.	107⅝	8
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	103	5/8xd
Egyptian Guar.	100	1
Bk. of England St.	334	7
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	113½	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	½
Birmingham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	½
Manchester 4 p. c.	115	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95⅝	6⅛
Cape 4 p. c Cons Ins	110	11
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110⅝	11⅝
Mauritius 4 pc Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1897	109	10
N.S Wales Ins 1933	113	13
,, 3½ 1903 ...	103⅝	⅜
New Zealand 4 p.c. Ins	107⅛	8⅛
Queensland 4 p.c. Ins.	110	11
S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg.	107⅛	8⅝xd
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1889	111⅛	12⅛
W. Australian Ins.	109	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	75½	6⅝
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	60	60
Do. Cedulas A ...	40	1
Do. B ...	40	1
Austrian Gold ...	93	5
,, Silver..	74	6
Brazilian 4½ Gntd.	69½	7
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	77	½
Do. ,, (partly pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	93⅛	100½
,, Cedulas 4 1887	80⅝	⅜
,, ,, "J"	30⅝	1⅛
Bulgarian ...	89	90
Chilian 4½ pc. 1892	100	2
Costa Rica A. ...	90	2
,, B. ...	87	9
Ecuador, New ...	23¾	4⅛
Egypt. State Dom.	104	⅜
Do. Unified ...	94⅜	⅜
Egypt. Preference	103½	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	84½	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rentes	96⅝	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104⅜	⅜
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	90⅝	⅜
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	75	⅛
Hung. Gold Rentes	86½	⅜
Italian ...	91⅛	⅜
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	95¼	⅜
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	96⅜	⅛
4½ p. c. 1751 ...	20½	⅜
Portuguese ...	65¼	⅜
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c. ...	73⅛	⅜
Turkish 1865 ...	102	4
Conv. A ...	40⅛	¾xd
Do. B ...	24⅜	5 xd
Do. D ...	15⅛	⅛xd
4½ p. c. 1751 ...	93	⅛
5 p. c. Defence ...	102½	5
5 p. c. Priority ..	93	⅜
Uruguay Unified ...	72¾	3¼
Do. 6 p. c. 1888 ..	85¼	6⅝
Virginia Funded ..	40⅛	6⅝
U.S. 4½ p. c.	109	0
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary	154	0
Do. A ...	159	¾
Chatham Ordinary	23	¾
Do. Preference	109	⅜
Caledonian ...	173¾	¾
Great Eastern ...	84⅜	¼
Great Northern ...	120	2
Do. A ...	102	5
Great Western	160¾	1
Hull and Barnsley.	37¾	¾
Lanc. and York. ..	139	1
North Western ...	173	¾
South Western	154	⅝
Manch. and Sheff..	88	8
Do. A	44⅞	6⅛
Metro. Consolidated	120¾	17
Do. District ..	29⅛	30½
Midland	140	½
North Brit. Pref. ..	72	½
Do. Def.	69¾	1
North Eastern	163⅝	⅜
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred..	103⅛	⅜
Taff Vale	76	9
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific....	74⅞	5⅛
Can. Pacific Shares	83	½
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	77½	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	18½	16
Do. Preference	43	½
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	130¾	⅜
Louis & Nash	86¾	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10⅝	11
N.Y. Central Shares	111	½
New York Ontario	30½	⅜
N. Y. Erie Shares	25⅛	⅜
Do. Second Mort.	104⅛	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	63¾	⅜
N.Y., P. & Ohio M.	24	⅜
North Pacific Pref.	75	15xd
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1⅜
Pennsylvania Sh...	55¾	6
Phil & Read Sh. ...	23½	⅜
Union Pacific Sh ...	65⅝	⅜
Wabash Preferred..	31½	2
Do. Gen. Mort. ..	49½	50⅝
Grand Trunk Ord...	10⅝	⅜
Do. First Pref. ..	72⅛	⅜
Do. Second Pref.	49	⅜
Do. Third Pref. ..	27½	⅜
Do. Guaranteed..	77	⅛
Mexican Ordinary	37⅝	8¾
Do. First Pref..	128¾	19⅝
Oh. & Sq. Pref. ..	71	⅝
Mexican Central ..	72	⅜
Mexican National	54	7
Lombardo-Venetian	11 9/16	11/16
Mexte Railway ..	15½	16½
Taltal	4¼	5⅛
Il. Ayres & Rosario	159	62
Do. Great Southern	169	5
Central Ar. Shares..	147	50 xn
S. Paulo (Brazl.) ..	44	9
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	143½	15½
City Bank	229½	3½
Colonial	8	2
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¾
Imperial	19½	20⅛
Imperial Ottoman..	11 9/16	11/16
London and Brazil	83	90
Lloyds	27	8
Lon. and Westmin.	70	1
London Joint Stock	40¾	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	16½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnd. Bk. of S. A.	56	7
Union of London ..	81	2
National Discount ..	11½	12
TRUSTS.		
Fn. & Cl. Gov. Dt.	155	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Dt.	110	14
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6⅞	7½
Stock Conversion...	11½	¾
South African Gold	2⅜	⅜
Trus., Exs., & Sec.	6¾	7
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2/6	3/6
Mysore Gold	6⅜	½
Ooregum Gold	2 3/16	5/16
Cape Copper	3 9/16	11/16
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry	6 5/16	7/16
Rio Tinto	15⅝	16
Tharsis	4 9/16	11/16
Montana	1⅜	¾
De Beers	20½	17
Griqualand West ..	5⅝	⅜
New Jagersfontein.	12⅝	⅜
City and Suburban.	6½	⅛
Gt. Northern	4½	⅛
Jubilee	4½	5⅛
Robinson	5¾	⅛
Salisbury	5⅛	⅜
Sutherland Reef ..	5¾	4⅛
S. Afcn. Explorata	19¼	¾
Do. New.....	19⅛	5/8pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	1¾	⅛
Exploring Co.	15	17
Oceana Land.....	9	⅛
Southern Land....	½	3/8pm
Swanscot Land	½	3/8pm
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE		
Anglo-American ..	43	90
Do. Preferred ..	6	8
BrazilianSubmarine	12⅛	⅜
Direct United States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	13⅞	14¼
Do. Extension	13⅛	14⅛
Globe Telg. Trust	8⅜	⅜
National Telephone	5⅝	⅜
" OMNIBUS AND TRAMT		
Lon. Gen. Om.	130	90
London Road Car ..	3¾	¾
London Street	12	½
London Tramways.	14¾	15¾
North Metropolitan	18¾	⅜
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterwks.	250	5
East London	211	13
Grand Junction	180	6
Kent	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New ..	160	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall..	262	5
Tarapaca	9⅛	10⅛
West Middlesex ..	230	5
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A.	250	3
Imp. Continental ..	217	22
South Metropolitan	220	8
Do. B	224	8
Do. C	230	40
London Electric ..	2⅝	3⅛
Metrplitan Electric	5¼	6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp's	7⅛	⅜
Bell's Asbestos	12½	⅜
Guinness and Co..	324½	5
Hotchkiss	4⅞	5/8xd
Maxim-Nordenfelt..	1⅞	2⅛
Bryant and May ..	13⅜	½
Eastman's Ord	15⅞	16⅛xd
Edmore's Copper, &c	6¼	⅜
Spratt's Patent	7⅞	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate ..	11	13
Colorado Nitrate ..	3⅛	4
Primitiva Nitrate..	14¼	⅜
Rosario	2⅝	3⅛
San Pablo	3¾	4⅛
San Jorge	5¼	6⅛
San Donato	2⅝	3
Tamargal.....	2	⅝
Suez Canal Shares	103½	11⅝xd
P.and O. Steam Def.	195	200
Royal Mail Steam	70	3
Hudson's Bay	9¾	⅜
Ottoman Bank	9¼	⅜
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	32	6

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

MONDAY MORNING

It is curious to note the different methods pursued by well-known authors in their literary work, as is gathered from their manuscripts. I find, writes an American correspondent, our poets, as a rule, strangely enough, use the pen almost without an exception. Mr. Lowell, Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Whittier never think of the pencil as an instrument of composition. Mr. Aldrich, also, uses the pen, as does Margaret Deland and likewise Edmund Clarence Stedman. The poet Stoddard will vary between the pen and the pencil, as the mood may seize him. Robert Louis Stevenson, on the other hand, prefers a pencil, although he has written the complete manuscript of a novel with a pen. Mrs. Burnett also uses the pen, although during her recent illness she used a pencil almost exclusively. George William Curtis is loyal to the pencil in his rough drafts. Mr. Howells thinks he writes easier with the pen. What little manual literary work is done by Frank Stockton he does by the pen.

⁂

Mr. Moberley Bell, the new manager of the *Times*, is the author of two volumes on Egypt, namely, "Egyptian Finance," and "From Pharaoh to Fellah." As representative of the *Times* at Cairo, Mr. Moberley Bell availed himself of the opportunities he possessed of familiarizing himself with the topography as well as with the history, ancient and modern, of the land of the Pharaohs. The first-mentioned work is mainly statistical; but in the latter volume, which is illustrated by Georges Montbard, there is much lively description, interspersed with clever satire and political criticism. Mr. Moberley Bell is unquestionably a man of ideas and strength of will—qualities which, united to an inveterate enmity of Gladstonianism, have secured him a post in which he will have ample field for the exercise of his administrative faculty.

⁂

The Rev. Robert Alfred Tucker, M.A., curate of St. Nicholas, Durham, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the bishopric of Eastern Equatorial Africa, in succession to Bishop Parker, who died out there two years ago, and who himself had succeeded Bishop Hannington, the Bishop who was murdered by order of King M'wanga on the confines of Uganda. Mr. Tucker was ordained to his present curacy in 1882, and before that was an artist. He belongs to a family of artists who amongst them placed sixteen pictures on the walls of the Royal Academy last year. He is about thirty-nine years of age, is married, and has one child. It is proposed that in the first instance he shall go out by himself for three years.

⁂

M. de Freycinet, who has now become for the fourth time Prime Minister, is (writes a Parisian gossip) what the French style *un type à part*. Small and insignificant in personal appearance, his countenance habitually bears a furtive, scared expression, which has led to his being dubbed the "White Mouse." Mdme. de Freycinet is a very clever, intelligent woman, whose aim in life has apparently been to become "Madame la Présidente." Connected with both of Hungarians. A Calvinist, a Liberal, a man of *bourgeois* simplicity, modest in his surroundings and petty in his expenditure, he is the exact opposite of those dashing, spendthrift cavalier magnates whom he has governed with so light but firm a touch. The Budget allows the Prime Minister 20,000 florins a year for table money, but M. Tisza gives one official banquet a year, and no sort of other entertainment all the year round. M. Tisza has never kept a private carriage, but hires a cab by the year, and, according to common report, he was for a long time driven by one of the most ill-conditioned jarvies in Budapest. Mdme. Tisza used often to complain of the loutish fellow's incivility, but her husband would answer, "Ah well, poor Schneider, if it were known that I had dismissed him, he could get employment nowhere else!" This little story paints the man.

⁂

The Johnson Club, which keeps green the memory of the great lexicographer, mustered in strong force on Saturday evening. The merry dinner party which had assembled in one of the eighteenth-century taverns in Fleet-street represented art, literature, law, and politics. Journalism was in strong force. The chief guest of the evening was Dr. Garnett, the Keeper of the British Museum. Mr. Louis Austin read a paper on Saturday night upon "Johnson as a Political Writer." Speeches followed the paper from Dr. Birkbeck Hill, Dr. Garnett, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Molloy, M.P., and others. The worshipful prior of the club, Mr. F. C. Gould, was as the chief host "installed in the throne of human felicity." Dr. Birkbeck Hill announced, by the way, that an exhibition of Johnson relics and mementoes would be held in the Westminster town hall in May next.

⁂

If it be true, as reported this morning by an Irish Unionist organ, that Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, who arrived in town from Dublin on Friday night, has been appointed to the vacancy on the Irish bench created by the death of Baron Dowse, the Government must feel very grateful to Mr. Attorney-General Madden for his self-sacrifice. For there seems to be good grounds for the impression that if Mr. Atkinson had had to make his way to the post of Law Officer of the Crown through the portals of Mr. Attorney-General Madden's constituency he would have ran considerable risk of losing the seat. While, despite his mincing way, Mr. Madden is popular with men of all parties, on the other hand Mr. Atkinson's somewhat venomous manner makes him the reverse of a *persona grata* with the Irish bar; and it is probable that he would have had a hard struggle for the seat for Trinity College. However, it is said that the post of Vice-Chancellor, with its salary of £5,000 per annum—a post unknown on this side of the Irish Channel—is being specially held in reserve as the reward of Mr. Madden.

⁂

Mdlle. Zelie de Lussan, who has proved such a brilliant recruit to the Carl Rosa Company, is of curiously mixed origin. Her father was a French Canadian, and her mother, from whom she inherits some of her most striking mental qualities, Spanish, but Zelie herself was born under the Stars and Stripes. She was chiefly trained by her mother, once a well-known concert-singer, and at an early age she joined the Boston Ideal Opera Company, playing Arline, Carmen, Marguerita, and other leading parts. While in Philadelphia she attracted the attention of Colonel Mapleson, who saw in her the makings of an artist, and brought her to London, where she played for a time at Covent Garden.

⁂

It is clear that the Eternal Feminine, in the shape of the feminine domestic, causes as many heartburnings in the land of gold and diamonds as in older countries where wages are lower. The Johannesburg papers are full of the subject, and one of them gives the following as the current quotations of monthly wages for maid-servants at Cape Town, Kimberley, and Johannesburg—a crescendo scale, of course:—

	Cape Town.	Kimberley.	Johannesburg.
Nurse (coloured)	£1 0 0	£2 10 0	£4 0 0
,, (white)	1 10 0	3 0 0	£5 to £7
General (coloured)	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
,, (white)	1 15 0	4 0 0	£5 to £7
Cook (coloured)	1 10 0	2 10 0	4 0 0
,, (white)	2 10 0	3 10 0	£5 to £6
,, (hotel)	4 0 0	7 0 0	£12 to £14
House-keeper	4 10 0	£7 to £8	14 0 0
Barmaid	6 0 0	8 0 0	£20 to £30

Three hundred and sixty pounds a year for a barmaid is not bad.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A NEW NOVEL BY TOLSTOI.

EXTRAORDINARY ANALYSIS OF "MARRIAGE A FAILURE."

Much has been written, spoken, and even telegraphed throughout Europe and America during the past two years concerning a novel of marriage, to which Count Tolstoi has given the title of "The Kreutzer Sonata"—the latest still unpublished work from his pen. Some enthusiasts have been hailing it as a supplementary Gospel, admirably adapted to the needs of contemporary civilization, others proclaiming it to be a highly-finished work of art, whilst not a few mention it with a shudder as a piece of Zolaism out-Zolaing Zola. Mr. Harry Quilter has been fortunate in securing an excellently written account of the work from a gentleman (Mr. E. J. Dillon) who was present at a private reading of the MS. in the salon of a noble Russian lady, whose house is the heart of the fashionable and intellectual life of St. Petersburg. Accordingly, the issue for March of the *Universal Review* opens with a most interesting summary of the story of the novel, accompanied by a few extracts from the manuscript, to which the expectant public must repair until the objections of the Russian literary censorship have been got over, or the book published elsewhere.

THE STORY.

As in "Anna Karénina," Tolstoi's greatest work, the theme of the novel is an unhappy marriage closing in a tragedy; but in the "Kreutzer Sonata" the errant wife, instead of committing suicide, is murdered by her husband, who tells the story, and with whom our sympathies are seemingly meant to go.

His man, Pozdnysheff, tumbled into matrimony, as he had before tumbled into life about town, simply from going with the stream. Under the influence of custom, courtship, and the girl's mother, he came to fancy himself in love with the woman he married, to discover too late that he had been captivated not by the girl's character or attainments, but by some bewitching curls and an admirably-fitting jersey. Pozdnysheff—one of Tolstoi's nervous, introspective characters, oppressed by the disparity between their everyday life and their ideal conceptions—finds himself unable to cloak this conviction under the conventionalties which he finds current about married life. The honeymoon was to him "a period of shame, disenchantment, and hypocrisy—a saturnalia of moral intoxication." Once sober, once disillusioned, he refuses to take the gratification of lower instincts for the realisation of his ideals of marriage. But apart from such a profanation of love, there was no other bond of union of the pair at all—only a growing antipathy. Children came, but brought no salvation. Instead, it was on the maternal side that Pozdnysheff's wife finally revolted him. She had borne him five children. She refused to bear more. To Pozdnysheff's nature (it would be interesting, by the way, to know how far his views on this point might have been modified could he have changed places with the mother of his increasing family,—to Pozdnysheff this was an abdication of maternity—a treason to Nature.

The downhill course becomes swift. Madly suspicious of his wife, who is a rather light and shallow creature, quite ready to relieve her not very pleasant married life by encouraging other advances, he recklessly throws her together with a pianist, Trukhatchevsky, a character not unlike *Lucien*, but totally nothing every symptom of unfaithfulness, he allows the intrigue to proceed. It culminates when he breaks in one evening, like Rawdon Crawley, unexpectedly upon a little dinner at his own house. The paramour, scared by the light of madness in his eyes, flees; and then, with extraordinary deliberateness, Pozdnysheff murders his wife, the murder scene being told with the ghastly realism, psychological as well as physical, of which Tolstoi is a master.

THE MORAL.

After the story, the moral, which Mr. Dillon summarises as follows:—The fundamental idea of the book is, in his view, the unqualified condemnation of the relations of the sexes as epitomized in modern marriage, wherein the religious ceremony or civil contract merely throws a thin veil of conventional propriety over a heinous crime against morality and humanity. We there outrage all instincts of decency and violate the principles of elementary justice with every consciences, because we delude ourselves into the belief that "love" allows impurity, a ceremony of words is supposed to make social disease analyzed by Count Tolstoi is at bottom identical with that which Ibsen studies from a different point of view in his "Doll's House." But Count Tolstoi probes deeper into the wound than his colleague, and proposes a far more radical remedy. According to him, no amount of instruction, no degree of female "emancipation" can change the woman's position for the better; as long as her sole value only physical purity in the future wives, and both husband and wife base their union upon a love that requires the sacrifice of the most sacred duties of womanhood, so long will Pozdnysheff's experience, with such modifications as changing circumstances may produce, continue to be that of most men. The wife, deprived of an outlet for those energies which were destined to find their highest field in motherhood, and cloyed with pleasures that once seemed to her the sum of human happiness, looks beyond her family for new pleasures, and falls an easy prey to any adventurer that comes along. If her husband is indifferent, they both sink to the animal level, and there is an end of the matter; if his soul is not wholly dead, he is jealous, not with the jealousy of him who feels his inferiority to his rival, and boundlessly laments or plans for the remedy it, but with the jealousy of the wild beast whose dainty morsel is being snatched from him, and who furiously attacks wild beasts as ravenous as himself.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S REMEDY.

The somewhat heroic remedy consists in the gradual cleansing of sexual affection from the impure dross of animalism till it finally merges into what the late Laurence Oliphant would call sympæumatic love. If this consummation seems at first sight incompatible with the fulfilment of the destinies of the human race, it is only because we are apt to forget that the true destiny of humanity is the perfect spiritual union of the sexes, the attainment of which will naturally and necessarily coincide with the disappearance of the race. To most people, as Mr. Dillon remarks, all this will seem as practicable as the prescription of the shrewd Court physician who guaranteed health and happiness to his soul-sick royal master on the seemingly easy terms of wearing the shirt of a thoroughly happy man.

It is impossible, however, to read the fuller summary of the novel, for which we must refer the reader to the *Universal Review*, without feeling that, with the simple candour that rules his life and work, Count Tolstoi has depicted the conditions of some of the most sombre and disquieting problems of married life, and has done so with that vivid, that terribly earnest realism, which Matthew Arnold described as more like-life than literature.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.

It may interest collectors of postage stamps to know that the opening of the Vienna International Stamp Exhibition, under the protectorate of the Marquis Bacquehem, Austrian Minister of Commerce, is now definitely fixed for April 20th this year, and that it will remain open till May 4th. Several of the Post-masters-General of foreign countries have taken a lively interest in the coming exhibition, and a large number of private collections, some of which represent a value of several thousand marks, will be exposed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT.

Dr. Joachim's reappearance at Sydenham is one of those few occasions on which amateurs have the opportunity of hearing the great violinist in conjunction with a fine orchestra; but the announcement that he would play with M. Gillet Brahms's concerto for violin, violoncello, and orchestra on Saturday lent a special interest to his rentrée. The work is not quite unfamiliar to musicians, having been given for the first time in this country under the bâton of Mr. Henschel. It is remarkable for the earnestness of purpose which all Brahms's compositions exhibit, but its melodic interest is principally confined to the last two movements. True, the opening subject of the first Allegro is worthy of Brahms at his best, but the movement, considered as a whole, is laboured and uninteresting. The slow movement and finale are in the composer's happiest vein, and of course the performance by Dr. Joachim and M. Gillet could hardly have been finer. Haydn's symphony in E flat (No. 10 of the Salomon set) opened the programme, and Tschaikowsky's Capriccio Italien, a brilliant example of modern programme music, closed it. Miss Alice Whitacre sang an air from "Il Flauto Magico," and two songs by Dvorák, which are such favourites with Mr. Edward Lloyd.

THE PORTE AND EXPLORATION IN PALESTINE.

The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have, after a delay of five years, received a firman from the Porte which gives them permission to resume their excavations and researches in the Holy Land. They are called upon to name the site at and around which they propose to commence operations. The Porte has exacted a pledge that all objects found during the excavations shall be transmitted to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. At the same time the explorers are graciously permitted to keep duplicates, and make copies, take "squeezes" and photographs of everything. The committee have entered into an arrangement with a well-known explorer of Egypt to superintend the new work. It is estimated that the money immediately required will be £1,000, and an appeal is being privately made for donations to the fund. The chairman of the committee is Mr. James Glaisher, the treasurer, Mr. Walter Morrison; and the hon. secretary, Mr. Walter Besant.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy a 40-penny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

"TO MAKE QUEBEC AN INDEPENDENT STATE."

A Montreal telegram says:—The Young Liberals Club, composed of advanced French Radicals, have adopted a plank that French Canadians should work to make the Province of Quebec an independent State. They also call for the removal of the Nelson Monument from Jacques-Cartier-square and replacement with one of Cartier. The Montreal shipowners are petitioning the Government to make Montreal a free port.

A Dalziel's telegram from Chicago says:—Mr. Esdale, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, and Mr. Stuart, president of the Central Forwarding Company of Montreal, are in Chicago, working hard to obtain for Canada a share of Chicago's export trade in grain. They point out the advantages of the St. Lawrence route, and advocate reciprocity. The point, however, that attracts most attention in Chicago is that they are both advocates of the annexation of Canada to the United States. Mr. Stuart said he hoped to awake some morning and find Canada annexed.

NATIONAL SENTIMENT IN A COTTON MILL.

A CURIOUS STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Dalziel's telegram from Falls River, Massachusetts, says:—A singular strike has occurred at Hargraves' cotton-mills. The Irish girls employed there insisted on wearing green ribbons, whereupon the English and Scotch girls retaliated by wearing orange and blue. To put an end to the rivalry, which interfered with work, the manager ordered both parties to take off their decorations at once. The Irish girls refused, and left the mill in a body.

THE O'SHEA-PARNELL DIVORCE SUIT.

The solicitors for both the respondent and the co-respondent in the case of O'Shea *v.* O'Shea and Parnell have been served with all the particulars on which the petitioner relies to establish his case, but up to the present no answer has been filed on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea or Mr. Parnell. The former has been very ill, but according to the rules of the court it will be necessary to put the replies in within the next ten days. Under the most favourable circumstances the hearing of the case could not come on before June, but it is anticipated that, owing to Sir James Hannen being away on extra holidays, and all the work of the Division devolving on Mr. Justice Butt, a jury will not be asked to decide on the matter until just before the Long Vacation. Having regard to Sir James Hannen's connection with the Special Commission, it is understood (writes a correspondent) that he will not preside at the trial.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE FOUNDLING.—A LE CARON INCIDENT.

After an excellent discourse by the Rev. Professor Momerie at the Foundling Chapel yesterday morning, in which he argued in favour of the existence of a God on scientific grounds, an unusually large number of persons stayed to see the children dine and inspect the art and literary treasures which Captain Coram's institution boasts. Opposite me (writes a correspondent), listening to the boys trumpeting "grace," was Major Le Caron, *en famille*. Le Caron subsequently went into another room, and I went to examine the Handel MSS. "Oh, that is very interesting," I heard a clear voice say, and bending over the case there was Mr. Gladstone, looking in the streaming sunlight the very picture of health. He was accompanied by Lord Rosebery, acting as "the proud father." The pair were quickly the observed of all observers, and as every man present uncovered his head Mr. Gladstone did likewise. Major Le Caron, after a glance at the distinguished visitors, went his way. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, however, proceeded to examine Hogarth's great picture, "The Guards' March to Finchley," won in a lottery by a ticket given to the hospital by the painter himself. Mr. Gladstone questioned his guides about the picture with eager interest, and then drove away with the noble lord. Quite a large crowd assembled round the carriage, all men with hats in hand, but for the sacred character of the place and hour a "demonstration" would have been inevitable.

"NELLIE BLY'S" GAINS AS A LECTURER.

Miss Nellie Bly, who won the journalistic race round the world for a New York journal, has signed an engagement to deliver a course of forty-two lectures in various towns of the United States for £4,000. Moreover, a firm of cigarette makers have arranged to pay her a large sum for permission to use her photograph as the trade-mark of a new brand of cigarettes.

CHILDREN'S CHARTERS: A LESSON FROM TASMANIA.

A few months ago an Act was passed by the Tasmanian Legislature for the further protection of destitute children from vicious, drunken, or dishonest parents and relatives, a matter in which we in England are sadly behindhand. It provides—first, that whenever a juvenile offender is sentenced to be detained in a certified training school, the managers of such school shall become guardians of the person of such offender until he or she attains the age of twenty years, and for the exclusion, respectively, of the father, mother, and every other guardian, unless the said offender shall have been discharged from the school by the duly constituted authorities. Secondly, the Act provides that, in case of a young person escaping from a certified training school he or she shall, on arrest, be required to serve out an equivalent to the period of absence, in addition to any sentence which may be passed for such escape. But no offender shall be liable to be detained under this section in any such school after attaining the age of eighteen years. Lastly, the Act authorizes any two magistrates to punish, with summary procedure, by imprisonment not exceeding six months, either with or without hard labour, any parents who wilfully neglect to provide adequate food, clothing, lodging, and medical aid for their children under the age of fourteen years, and when by such neglect they shall have been, or shall be likely to be, seriously injured.

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PROSPECTUS.
CAPITAL £100,000, divided into 10,000 Seven per Cent. Preference Shares of £5 each, and 10,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each.
The Preference Shares are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, and to a priority of capital also. By the contract for sale the vendor is bound (if required by the directors) to take, as part of the purchase money, either all the Company's Ordinary Shares, or one-third of the Preference and one-third of the Ordinary Shares, but by arrangement with him all the shares are now offered for public subscription.
Payable 10s. per share on application, 22 10s. per share on allotment, and the balance of £2 one month after allotment.
Bellamy's was established as a Wine and Spirit Merchant's business more than a century ago, and speedily became one of the most popular institutions of the city, supplying both Lords and Commons with dinners and wines, as extracts from the proceedings of Disraeli, Thackeray, and others fully testify.
The present proprietor has added to this old established business extensions which have resulted in its present prosperous condition.
DIRECTORS.
The Right Honourable Lord Saye and Sele, D.L., J.P. (Chairman Alexandra Hotel Company (Limited), Hyde Park).
Ernest H. Ashley, Esq. (Director of Charles Ashby and Company, Limited, Electric Lamps).
Lieut.-Col. Rintoul, D.L., J.P. (Director Contl mental Hotel (Limited), Wilton-crescent, S.W.).
A. F. Wentworth Gore, Esq., 5, Devonshire-terrace, Kensington, W.
*Abercrombie Castle, Esq. (Bellamy, Smith, and Co., Chairman Agricultural Hotel Company (Limited), 9, Salisbury Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.), Managing Director.
*Will join the Board after allotment.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C., and Glyn, 3, Pall-mall East, S.W.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Thomas and Hick, 18, Wallbrook, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harper Bros. (Chartered Accountants), 39, Crutched Friars, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Pixley, 5, Angel-terrace, E.C., and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Frank Bellamy.
OFFICES.—38, Parliament-street, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.
This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the old-established business of Bellamy, Smith, and Co., wine merchants, and their allied businesses. Messrs. Bellamy and Co.'s business was founded over 100 years ago, and consists of a large wine and spirit connection, including some of the most distinguished names in England among the customers, and two important properties, which, with their valuable leases, fittings, and furniture, will become the absolute property of the Company, together with a number of clubs, hotels, messes, restaurants, &c.
The Vendor, Mr. Abercrombie Castle, is the sole proprietor of Bellamy, Smith, and Co., and his reasons for transferring the business to a Company is, by reason of ill-health, unconnected with the trade. He is prepared to retain a very large interest in the Company, having, as already stated, bound himself to accept, as part payment of his purchase money, the full amount of capital allowed by the Articles to be issued as Ordinary Shares (of each description of share capital); or, if required by the directors, the whole of the Ordinary Share Capital; and he has consented to act, for five years, as Managing Director at a salary of £1,000 per annum, which is, as provided by the Articles, to be fixed by the Directors, thus showing his confidence in the future prosperity of the business. The valuable services of Mr. John Ayscough, the present manager, will be retained, and cannot be obtained under the provisions of the Vendor's contract.
The books of the business of Bellamy, Smith, and Co., as part of the wine properties, can be obtained under the provisions of the Vendor's contract.
The books of the business of Bellamy, Smith, and Co., and of the wine properties which the Company acquire, have been examined and reported upon by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, Wise, Hobson, and Clark, and also by Messrs. Harper Brothers (who have had special experience in this class of business). These reports go into details of the business and of the two clubs which it is not desirable for obvious reasons to publish at large. They can be inspected at the offices of the Company, and show that the profits for the years 1887 and 1888 (the accounts for 1889 having been closed when the reports were prepared) were over £9,000 per annum. Before these were made due allowance for depreciation and wear and tear.
The £6,000 per annum, Trade Profits Share, taking £3,500, there would be left at the above rate of profits more than £5,000 (over 10 per cent.) for the Ordinary shares.
The second club has been only recently acquired, and has not been hitherto supplied by Parliament-street business, but its acquisition secures a large addition to that business; and to develop it, and to meet all requirements of the business and of the clubs, £15,000 has been provided for working capital of the Company.
The Directors are satisfied that there is, even without the two clubs, ample room for a large and profitable development of the wine business, and they draw the attention of investors to the sound nature of the preference shares, as there will be no debentures or other charges on the property in front of them, whilst it is confidently anticipated that the dividends receivable from the outset on the ordinary shares will be highly satisfactory.
The figures given above comprise the actual results of two years working, and do not include the increased profits to be derived from the increased capital on general extension of the business and consequent economies effected; but it is anticipated will amount to £2,000 per annum.
The price to be paid by the Company to the vendor for the purchase of the properties, plant, furniture, fittings, and goodwill, including all stocks, is £85,000, payable as to £50,000 in cash, and the balance partly in cash and partly in Preference and Ordinary Shares, or, at the Company's option, partly in cash and partly in Shares. There are the sum of £15,000 available as working capital, which is considered ample for the purposes. The Vendor, out of the cash payable to him, discharges liabilities prior to the 1st of January, 1890, pays the cost of the formation of the Company, and discharges mortgage charges to the amount of £21,000 on the property, and the properties to be acquired. Thus the whole properties will be handed over to the Company free of debt.
In fixing the price at £85,000 the Directors have been guided by a valuation of Messrs. Richard Smith and Co., of 55, Gracechurch-street.
The business will be taken over as from the 1st January, 1890, by the Company commencing to trade from that date, and paying an agreed rate of interest on the purchase money.
The Vendor, Mr. A. Castle, will pay all expenses up to and including allotment, and the following contract has been entered into:—
Dated 29th February, 1890, between Abercrombie Castle of the first part, and the Company of the second part, for the purchase of the business for the consideration above expressed, the Vendor paying all expenses attending the incorporation and registration of the Company, and also all underwriting, brokerage, commission, advertisement, prospectus, and expenses attending the formation of the Company up to and including allotment, but the amount paid by him for stamp duty on sale to the Company shall be repaid to him by the Company.
There are also various contracts connected with the Company as a going concern which, from the nature of the business, it might be injudicious to publish, which, in addition to the contracts mentioned contract, the reports of the Accountants, and Messrs. Richard Smith and Co.'s valuation, can be inspected at the Offices of the Company.
Applications for shares should be made on the prescribed form, and should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit on the shares applied for, then payable to the order of the Bankers, to whom the same may be sent.
It is intended to apply for a settlement on the London Stock Exchange.
In the event of the amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted the surplus amount paid on deposit will be returned to him, or applied on account of allotment. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or at the Offices of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.
March 14, 1890.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be LET or SOLD in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand.—Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 49 and 50, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Horsham.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea, and is the finest flavoured stock for Soup, Sauces, Made Dishes, &c.

A MEDICAL COMFORT OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, RENDERING ALL OTHER FOOD MORE DIGESTIBLE AND NOURISHING.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, FRAY BENTOS, SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application t

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be CLOSED on or before WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst.

The UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (Limited), Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, and Branches, are authorised to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned capital.

A. and J. STEWART and CLYDESDALE (LIMITED),
Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1886.

CAPITAL, £700,000, divided into

35,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each	£350,000
35,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each	£350,000
	£700,000

The Preference Shares will rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares both as to capital and dividend.

Of the above shares, 8,333 Preference Shares and 18,000 Ordinary Shares (being the largest proportion of each class of shares allowed by the rules of the Stock Exchange) will be allotted to the vendors as fully paid up in part payment of purchase money, as hereinafter mentioned, and the remaining 16,667 Preference Shares and 16,000 Ordinary Shares are now offered for subscription, payable as follows:—

£0 10 0	on Application.
1 10 0	on Allotment.
4 0 0	on 16th May, 1890.
4 0 0	on 16th June, 1890.
£10 0 0	

Or the whole may be paid upon Allotment, entitling the holders to interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon amounts paid up in advance.

DIRECTORS.

ANDREW STEWART (Chairman) / John Wotherspoon } Directors of Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), Engineers, Glasgow and Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company.

Sir William Arrol (Forth Bridge, Queensferry).
James A. Mitchell (Vice-President Glasgow Chamber of Commerce).
Dugald M'Corkindale } of the Clydesdale Iron and
Andrew Bain } Steel Company.
John Graham Stewart (of Newton Mearns).

BANKERS.—The Union Bank of Scotland (Limited), Glasgow, Edinburgh, 62, Cornhill, London, and Branches.

SOLICITORS.

LONDON.—Wilkes, Bristow, and Carpmael, 3, Copthall-buildings, London, E.C.

GLASGOW { Fisher, Watt, and Hayes, 183, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow. / Maclay, Murray, and Spens, 160, West George-street, Glasgow.

LONDON.—Hollebone Brothers and Trench, 18, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

GLASGOW.—Holme-Kerr and Hedderwick, 70, St. George's-place, Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL.—A. M. McCulloch and Co., 18, Dale-street, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

Cooper Brothers and Co., George-street, Mansion House-buildings, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.—John A. Syme, 61, Oswald-street, Glasgow.

LONDON OFFICES.—35, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying out an amalgamation of the businesses of Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), iron and steel tube manufacturers, of Clydebank, near Glasgow, and Glasgow; Messrs. Stewart Brothers, iron and steel tube manufacturers, of Shettleston and the Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company, iron and steel manufacturers, of Motherwell, near Glasgow. The combined businesses will form the most extensive tube manufactory in Great Britain.

ANDREW AND JAMES STEWART (LIMITED).

Andrew and James Stewart (Limited) is a private limited company, formed in the year 1872 to acquire, undertake, and carry on the business previously carried on by Messrs. Andrew and James Stewart, and is now one of the largest and most important firms in the district. The principal establishments are the Clyde Tube Works, Cambridge-street, Glasgow, founded in the year 1861; the Sun Tube Works, at Coatbridge; and the Clyde Pipe Foundry, Glasgow. These works, with workmen's houses, cover about 18 acres of ground, and are held in perpetuity, subject only to small feu duties. There are also warehouses, workshops, and offices at 41, Oswald-street, Glasgow, and offices at 35, Queen Victoria-street, London, which are held on lease.

The Clyde Tube Works adjoin the North British Railway, with connects with the Caledonian railway by private sidings inside the works, and are within a few hundred yards of the Caledonian Railway. The Monkland Canal, which passes close to the works, gives cheap communication to Glasgow and other places.

The Sun Tube Works are situated on the North British Railway, and communicate with the other works.

The Clyde Pipe Foundry at Glasgow is situated near to the Forth and Clyde Canal.

These three works, which together employ about 1,200 hands, are furnished with the most modern appliances for the economical production of everything connected with the trade in all its branches. The machinery and plant are in first-rate order.

The Company are manufacturers of marine and locomotive tubes, steam, water, gas, oil, and artesian well tubes and fittings of every description. Important contracts with the British, colonial, and foreign Governments have been executed, and others are in progress. The Company's manufactures are in constantly increasing request, and are well known in every part of the globe. Notwithstanding repeated extensions of the works within the last few years, the Company are scarcely able to keep pace with the demand, there being sufficient orders now on hand to tax to the utmost the capacity of the works for many months to come.

THE BRITISH TUBE WORKS, COATBRIDGE (STEWART BROTHERS).

These works were established by John Graham Stewart and Thomas Cuthbert Stewart, carrying on business as Stewart Brothers, in January, 1889, and occupy about four acres of land held in perpetuity, subject to small feu duties, with workmen's houses in the Caledonian and North British Railways. The plant, machinery, producers, and gas furnaces are of the most modern and approved type, and the works are well laid out for manufacturing with a minimum of labour and cost. The material produced has been of the highest class. The number of workmen at present employed is over 200. These works having been recently established, no account (as previously explained) has been taken of profits derived from this business.

THE CLYDESDALE IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The business carried on under this name by Messrs. Dugald M'Corkindale, Andrew Bain, and Duncan M'Corkindale, at Motherwell, near Glasgow, was established in the year 1870.

The works, which employ about 700 hands, are particularly well placed for the production of malleable iron and steel at the lowest cost. The ground, which is held in perpetuity at a moderate feu duty, extends to over 21 acres, the works themselves occupying about 10 acres, and comprise Martin-Siemens steel-producing plant, puddling furnaces, and rolling mills of the most modern and approved description. The speciality of their manufacture has been iron and steel plates of superior quality used for tube-making, boilers, and locomotives.

The firm have executed large contracts for the British and other Governments, and have supplied large quantities of iron and steel plates for the Tay Bridge, Forth Bridge, the Manchester Ship Canal Bridges, and the Tower Bridge, and their products are well known to the Board of Trade, Lloyd's Register, Bureau Veritas, and other similar authorities.

All the above works are situated in the heart of the Lanarkshire coalfields and of the great iron and steel producing districts, and materials are obtained with facility and economy. The combined works, which are within easy distance of each other, will occupy about 40 acres of land and employ upwards of 2,000 hands. For the last eighteen years there have been close business relations between the firm of Andrew and James Stewart and the Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company, and it is believed that the amalgamation of these businesses and that of Stewart Brothers will conduce to the more economical and advantageous working of the combined undertaking by unity of management and the extended use of the established agencies at home and abroad of Andrew and James Stewart (Limited).

The books of the several businesses have been examined by Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., accountants, of London, who satisfy as follows:—

14, George-street, E.C., London.
10th March, 1890.

We have examined the books of Andrew and James Stewart (Limited) for the seven and a half years ending December 31, 1889, and of the Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company for the seven years ending December 31, 1889, and find that the average annual net profit of both concerns, after providing for efficient maintenance of the works (exclusive of interest on capital, but after charging directors' fees in Andrew and James Stewart, Limited), has been £66,074 15s. 5d., and in the last four and a half and four years respectively, during which period both works were greatly enlarged, the average annual net profit was £78,695 11s. 8d. and that in the last three and a half and three years respectively the average annual net profit was £86,949 1s. 10d. The profits during the last year have considerably increased.

COOPER BROTHERS and CO., Chartered Accountants.

From the foregoing certificate it will be seen that the average annual net profits of the two businesses of Andrew and James Stewart (Limited) and the Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company, taken on the basis of the past four and a half and four years respectively, have been more than sufficient to offer providing for the dividend on the Preference Shares, to pay a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, leaving an ample margin; while taken on the basis of the last three and a half and three years respectively, the results shown are still more satisfactory.

The above calculation is made exclusive of any profit from the amalgamation of Stewart Tube Works, in consequence of these works not having been completed until the end of last year, but it is anticipated that from this source a considerable increase in the profits will result.

The Vendors, who are the promoters of the Company, have fixed the price to be paid by the Company for the whole of the properties to be acquired, including premises, machinery, plant, tools, goodwill, patents, trade marks, and stock-in-trade, at £600,000, as more particularly set forth in fully paid-up Preference Shares of the Company, £150,000 in fully paid Ordinary Shares of the Company, and as to the balance either in cash or in fully paid-up Preference or Ordinary Shares at the option of the Vendors, leaving £50,000 available for additional working capital, which, with the large sums to be received, is ample.

The business will be taken over as going concerns as on the 1st January, 1890, from which date all profits will belong to the Company, the Company receiving interest on the purchase money from that date until payment, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The book and other debts of the businesses and the liabilities connected therewith up to 1st January will be collected and discharged by the vendors.

The businesses will be carried on without interruption, the present staff of officials and employés being continued by the Company, and Mr. Andrew Stewart and Mr. John Wotherspoon, of Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), Mr. J. G. Stewart, of Stewart Brothers, and Messrs. Dugald M'Corkindale and Mr. Andrew Bain, of the Clydesdale Iron and Steel Company, having agreed, if required by the Company, to act as Directors for a period of five years.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz., between Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), of the one part, and John Graham Stewart and Thomas Cuthbert Stewart, of the other part, dated 26th December, 1889, and supplemental agreement between same parties, dated 13, 1890, between Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), of the one part, and Dugald M'Corkindale, Andrew Bain, and Duncan M'Corkindale, of the other part, dated 28th December, 1889, and supplemental agreement between same parties, dated 13th Jan., 1890; and the following, all dated 18th March, 1890, viz., between Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), of the first part, Andrew Stewart and John Wotherspoon, of the second part, and John Arthur Syme, as trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the third part; between John Graham Stewart and Thomas Cuthbert Stewart, of the one part, and the said John Arthur Syme, as trustee for and on behalf of this Company, of the other part; between Dugald M'Corkindale, Andrew Bain, and Duncan M'Corkindale, of the one part, and the said John Arthur Syme, as trustee for and on behalf of this Company, of the other part; between Thomas Cuthbert Stewart of the one part, and John Arthur Syme, as trustee for and on behalf of this Company, of the other part; between Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), of the first part, John Graham Stewart and Thomas Cuthbert Stewart of the second part, and Dugald M'Corkindale, Andrew Bain, and Duncan M'Corkindale, of the third part; between Andrew and James Stewart (Limited), of the one part, and John Graham Stewart and Thomas Cuthbert Stewart of the other part.

The Vendors will provide all the preliminary expenses of the formation, and bringing out of the Company, and the issue of its capital down to and including allotment, and will be responsible themselves the right to enter into, and have entered into, contracts and arrangements with brokers for this purpose, and for guaranteeing the subscription of part of the capital of the Company, and for payments in respect thereof out of the purchase money. There are also certain agreements between the parties and with the staff and agents, and current trade contracts. As the contracts and agreements above referred to may technically be contracts affecting the naming of Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares shall accept the above as notice thereof, and will be deemed to waive any fuller compliance with such section with reference thereto.

Copies of the Contracts above specified and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Applications for shares should be made on the forms accompanying the prospectus and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus deposit will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment when due, all amounts previously paid will be liable to forfeiture and the allotment to be cancelled.

Application will be made for the quotation of the shares on the London and Glasgow Stock Exchanges.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company in London and Glasgow.

15th March, 1890.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND £2 MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.

Hon. ERNEST TWISLETON, Chairman.
ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.
£9,000,000 Annual Policyholders.
INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £3,685,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.
West-End Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

Estd. 1835.

Invested Funds, £4,400,000.
Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,700,000.

See New Prospectus (page 17) for Particulars of ENDOWMENT-ASSURANCE POLICIES combining LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM COST with PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

48, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society.

Founded 1762 for PURELY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Division of Profits January 1, 1890.

The following example shows the remarkable result of LIFE Assurance when conducted on MUTUAL PRINCIPLES WITHOUT AGENCY FEES or COMMISSION:—A policy of £1,000 effected in 1862 was at this date

INCREASED TO £2,002

by added bonuses; in other words, the Assurance, after 28 years, is for JUST DOUBLE THE AMOUNT for which the PREMIUM HAS BEEN PAID.

OFFICES: MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.
THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
SUM INSURED IN 1888,
£327,800,000.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

SHORTHAND.

Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note-shorthand required by them. Boys wanted. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

Established 1863.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.
BURDETT-ROAD, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund £55,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total resources made exceed £1,525,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

SOUND HIGH-CLASS LONG LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT, near REGENT'S PARK.—Superior detached mansion, let on lease (20 years established), £70 a year net. Price £1,600. Over £500 has recently been spent in additions and improvements.—Lease-holder, Clarendon House, South End, Croydon.

R. ANDERSON and Co., British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Advertisement Agents and Contractors,
City Office: 14, CORNHILL, E.C.
West-end Office: 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, S.W.
GIVE the BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice, Estimates, and all information free of charge. Replies received. Offices are connected by private telephone.

THE LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1890, and CLOSE on or before 4 o'clock on the 19th.

THE NORTH ALABAMA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (Limited),
Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.
CAPITAL £250,000, in £5,000 Shares of £10 each.
ISSUE of 2,000 (£200,000) SIX PER CENT. FIRST DEBENTURE BONDS of £100 each, at par. These Debentures will be to bearer, with option of registration, and will be secured as a floating charge on the undertaking of the Company. A Sinking Fund will be provided, commencing in 1893, for the purpose of redeeming the Debentures by 65 annual drawings at par, or sooner at £110, or by purchases in the market. To provide for due payment of the interest on the Debentures, and of the Sinking Fund (apart from the Company's own revenues), arrangements have been made with the Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway Company, in the terms of the contract mentioned below.

The Debentures are payable—
£20 on Application. £20 on September 1, 1890.
£20 on Allotment. £20 on January 5, 1891.
£20 on April 5, 1890. The option is reserved to anticipate the full on allotment, or on the date of any subsequent call. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on such prepayments.

Interest will be payable half-yearly in London on the 1st March and 1st September in each year.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
The English and Scottish Mercantile Investment Trust (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

J. T. Smith, Chairman Otis Steel Company (Limited), Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles Bladen, Albemarle Chambers, Piccadilly.
Benjamin Gibbons, Director Midland Coal, Coke, and Iron Company (Limited).
N. Story-Maskelyne, M.P., Director American Association (Limited).
Dillwyn Parrish, Director Exploration Company (Limited).
Alfred Dillwyn Parrish, President Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway Company.

BANKERS.—The London and Country Banking Company (Limited), 59, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bell, Scott, and Pollock, 34, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Lockman and Mays, 8, Throgmorton-house-buildings, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—A. G. Pollock.

OFFICES.—Winchester House, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The North Alabama Development Company has been formed for the purpose of developing certain ore properties, timber and other industries, in the northern part of the State of Alabama, U.S.A., through which the Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway has recently been built. It will also own a large fleet of steamboat line from the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, to and in connection with the railway, from its northern terminus, Sheffield, for the purpose of carrying minerals, iron, timber, and general produce to and from the large cities on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, with which the Tennessee River connects. (See Map.)

A contract has been entered into, dated the 12th day of March, 1890, and made between the Birmingham, Sheffield, and Tennessee River Railway Company, of the one part; the Sheffield and Birmingham Construction Company, of the second part; this Company, of the third part; and the English and Scottish Mercantile Investment Trust (Limited), the Trustees for the Debenture Holders, of the fourth part; by which and other payment of the interest and sinking fund on the Debenture Bonds of this Company will, to the extent to which this Company should be insufficient for the purpose, be provided, and under which practically the whole of the profits of the Railway Company will be beforehand paid to the Railway Company; the general interest in the contract being that the Company will be the first to receive the profits on the Development Company, on behalf of the Company, the power to collect directly from the consignors and retain all freight charges in respect of any traffic (other than passengers) coming from the property of this Company, until an amount sufficient to meet such half-yearly interest and sinking fund payments is received.

The intention of the Railway Company in making such a contract is naturally to insure development. The railway serves one of the richest mineral districts of the United States, abounding with coal, iron ore, limestone, and timber. The locality, however, lacks sufficient capital, and the object of this Company is to promote the more rapid development of its resources.

The railway connects the district with the nearest navigable waterway, the Tennessee River, which, with its connections, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, affords the natural and cheapest outlet for the productions of Alabama to the markets of the West and North-West, and in conjunction with these waterways it is intended to establish a service of barges and steam tow boats.

The railway is about 100 miles long, is completed for that distance, and in operation, and its Directors are confident that the system runs over undeveloped districts. Owing to the fact that the projected extensions were not then generally known, the Construction Company, by whom the railway was built, was enabled to secure options on certain lands, half-a-mile deep on each side of the railway, on very favourable terms. This was done in anticipation of the formation of this Company, and it will secure the benefit of these options to the Company at the above-mentioned contract.

In addition, the Construction Company has, on behalf of this Company, purchased iron ore properties in Franklin County, upon which it is erecting the necessary machinery. Nearly contracts, the benefit of which are to be given to this Company, have been entered into with the Ohio, Mississippi, Iron, and Railroad Company, the largest undertaking of the kind in the South, and other iron manufacturers, for the entire output of their works as to a capacity of the machinery at present in course of erection (about 200,000 tons per annum), at prices which it is believed will enable these contracts alone to pay the interest on the debentures up to the whole of the debentures, without taking into calculation the railway guarantee. The benefit of this purchase, which the Construction Company had practically arranged before the 1st January, 1890, will be secured to this Company by the payment to the Construction Company of not more than £25,000, and the output can be largely increased by a further small expenditure of capital. It is intended shortly to develop other industries, such as coal mines, coke ovens, saw mills, and the manufacture of pig iron. The profits from all these undertakings will in like manner serve to enhance the security of the Debentures.

The Agreement in the name of the above-named Company, of which are immediately entering for the Directors should also be a large amount of allotment to this Company.

The development of the minerals of Alabama is unquestionably the most rapid that has ever been known in the United States. Coal, iron, and timber are found close together and of excellent quality, and also large deposits of the finest marble, and in close proximity to the Appalachian mountains, which increase in value from the Alabama Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia districts, a fact which gives this making it the natural centre of manufacturing industry for the whole of the South. Further information can be seen at the Offices of the Company, or of the Brokers.

Applications for Bonds must be made on the forms accompanying the Prospectus, and sent with the cheques for the amounts payable on application to the Bankers, Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

London, 15th March, 1890.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE this (Monday) day of March, 1890, for both London and Country.

LOUIS TUSSAUD (LIMITED),
Is Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, and the Agreement with the Vendors is limited to the amount of three shillings.

CAPITAL £120,000, in 120,000 Shares of £1 each. Payable—On Application and Allotment and the balance as and when required, but not less than £1 per share on each.

The Agreement has been entered into with the Vendor, whereby a sufficient consideration for the leases of the Directors to pay the whole or a part of the Capital from the date of allotment in lieu of the opening of the Exhibition.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. HEARN, Esq., Chairman of the Wells Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Limited.
Capt. H. Irvine M. Carnduff, late Grenadier Guards, Kensington.
Major-General R. W. Gream, late Indian Army and Navy Club, W.
Frederick Gye, Esq., the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Major-General F. J. Mokelly, late Staff Corps, Australia, W.

The Directors will not accept any remuneration for their services until a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum has been paid to the shareholders.

BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), 15, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and its Branches.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Tarrell, Atkinson, and Wilkinson, 23, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cohen and Cohen, 2, Copthall-buildings, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Mease and Pollard, 37, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Mr. Louis Tussaud.
SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. W. S. Austin.
Temporary Offices.—Bank-buildings, Victoria-street, Westminster.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing the West End Goodwill, Lease, and Fittings of the Waxwork Exhibition, similar in many respects to, but having no connection with the Exhibition of the same name now in Baker-street and Marylebone-road.

The Freehold site acquired is one of the most valuable and desirable in the Metropolis, situate in Shaftesbury-avenue, facing the Lyric Theatre, and Piccadilly, and has the advantage that a part of the premises are already erected.

The Exhibition will be re-modelled entirely fitted and decorated for what the Directors consider will be the finest Exhibition of the kind in the world, and the plans for which have been submitted to and approved by the London County Council. The collection will consist of tableaux illustrating celebrated historical and other events, and will include a large number of figures to be faithfully portrayed, and accurately dressed in the costumes of the period, including a number of figures of the "Madame Tussaud" Exhibition at the "Musée Grevin" and "Panoptikon" in Berlin. A further interest will be given in this Exhibition by the addition of a Children's Gallery, which will be both instructive from its educational point of view, and very popular. In the Winter Garden and Promenade a high-class orchestra will perform at intervals during the day.

The Directors consider that the value of the leases, which the old of 30 years, has been valued by two well-known valuers and the Directors are fully satisfied that the purchase price to be paid is a fair and reasonable one.

The proposed building will include a number of shops and a first-class restaurant for the convenience of visitors to the Exhibition.

The amount to be paid to the Vendor for the freehold land, including the full Licence, and the Exhibition Building, together with the whole of its contents, is £230,000 (subject to a mortgage of £70,000 at 4½ per cent. per annum), which is already arranged.

The property has been valued by two well-known valuers and the Directors are fully satisfied that the purchase price to be paid is a fair and reasonable one.

Mr. Louis Tussaud has finished the directors with the exclusive right to the use of the gross annual receipts of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition averaged for the last three years at the sum of £45,835, the attendance at which for the three years ending June, 1889, was 153,000, for the three years ending June, 1887. Looking to the vast superiority of the site now secured, the Directors consider that the receipts will be greatly increased, if not largely surpassed. A further source of income will be derived from the letting of the shops on the south of the Shaw Capital, will enter from the restaurant and letting of sleeping apartments, the exclusive use of which they are to receive 40,000, and the profits of the Exhibition, after allowing a liberal amount for repairs, &c., are expected to be sufficient to pay a dividend of at least 20 per cent., and also to carry forward a substantial sum to the reserve.

Applications for shares may be made on the Form of Application accompanying the Prospectus, and sent with the deposit direct to the Company's Bankers.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the above-mentioned Contracts and Plans, specifications, and Schedules can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Brokers, Solicitors, or of the Company's Offices.

Dated 13th March, 1890.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, March 17, 1890.